CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
for Full Particulars Apply
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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. VIII NO. 163 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
10th July	.. Nellore*	.. 6853
17th "	.. Karmala*	.. 8983
24th "	.. Morea	.. 10890
30th "	.. Merkara†	.. 8238 Calls P. Said and Plymouth only
31st "	.. Syria	.. 6683
7th August	.. Kaisar	.. 8841
14th "	.. Devanha?	.. 8092
21st "	.. Mantua	.. 10895
28th "	.. China	.. 7932
4th Sept.	.. Kaisar-i-hind	.. 11430

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer.	—
11th July	.. Sicilia	.. Calls Colo and Calcutta.
15th July	.. Dumera	.. Calls Colo Store Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
7th "	.. Purnea	.. Karachi and P. Gulf.
12th "	.. Karapara	.. East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Bombay Maru	M. Tsurug	4852	6th July	17th July
Taisa Maru	Y. Kawashima	3135	10th July	21st July
Yetorofu Maru	E. Arakida	4141	27th July	7th Aug

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Indus Maru	T. Yasu	1st July	12th July
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	20th July	31st July

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manage.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355; Telephone No. 2150.

COLLARS :—
Glazed, Ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY 3

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
23RD AUGUST, 1920.
FARES:—

First Special	..	Rs. 800/-
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)		
First Class "A"	..	Rs. 750/-
First Class "B"	..	Rs. 700/-
Second Class	..	Rs. 600/-

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on two or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a warderss.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Caarter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA.
Manager.
24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimun monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD,
251, HORNBY ROAD,
Above Home Rule League.
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencie throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Modcrate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 447 BAGS OF COTTON SEEDS.
On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Messrs. Mogi & Co., situate at the New Road Chinch Bunder, by the order of Messrs. Mogi & Co. and on account and at the risk of Seth Mulji Velji:
447 bags cotton seeds.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CHEMICAL MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF CALCIUM CARBIDE, ON ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
On FRIDAY, the 16th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHATA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the godown behind the Government Dairy, Bazargate Street, Fort, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions:—
24 tons of calcium carbide.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th July, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4682.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON EMPTY PACKING CASES, IRON CHAIN, OLD CANVAS, ETC.
Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th July, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the P & O Co's Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—
One lot scrap iron, empty oil cask, packing cases, iron pipings, canvas, life belts, iron chain, coir ropes, oilman stores, troop utensils.
Purchasers will have to pay whatever custom's Duty, etc., that may be due.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th July, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 621.

AUCTION SALE of 213 Bundles of Clove (Jangbari). TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).
Under instructions from Mr. Karimji Jivanji and on account and risk of Thaker Jamnadas Devkaran, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 9th July, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the godown of Mr. Karimji Jivanji, situated at the Kalyan Street, the following:—
213 bundles of Clove (Jangbari).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUILDING PURCHASERS.
SALE OF THE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT WODE HOUSE ROAD, COLABA.
Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Daybhai and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee Vanilal Vijithukhandas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Shaikh Adam Abdully, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th July, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the valuable landed property situate at Wode House Road, Colaba, on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North-West side of Wode House Road in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 750 square yards or thereabouts and forming a part of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 5/790, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under A Ward No. 225 (38) & Street No. 12 S.S. and bounded as follows that is to say or towards the South by Fasal Road on or towards the East by Wode House Road on or towards the North by Plot No. 37 of Colaba Reclamation on or towards the West by the other portion of land described in Schedule A to the mortgage deed dated the 7th day of June 1918.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Daysbhai and Co., Solicitors for the vender at their office No. 135, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

WEELY SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUNDRY ARTICLES, BICYCLES CARRIAGES, HORSES, ETC.,
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 12th July 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—
Furniture such as drawing room suites mirror-door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys cupboards, side board, book-stands, etc., etc.
By Order of the office concerned.
100 wheel barrows.
1 case milk bottles.
1200 cwts mica.
7 cases each containing 12 dozen gas globes
Under instructions from Kenneth Mo. Kemp, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Official Assignee of the estates an effects of the following insolvents:—
The effects of Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb and Co. the insolvents:—
One lot wearing apparels.
The effects the Insolvent Kasamali Alibhoy:—
Cupboards, 2 pairs of gold ear-rings, 1 gold ring, 1 pin of gold with pearls, silver cigarette cases, silver presentation cups, 2 fountain pens, picture binocular chairs, clock, etc.
The effects the insolvent Trikamlal Khubchand Parekh:—
One safe, one mehta box, godlas and cushions.
The effects of Karsandas Pitamber and others, who traded as "A.B. Karsandas Co." the Insolvents:—
Right, Title and Interest of the "Goodwill" of their firm and one lot of the bottles of different medicines of Dr. Thomas Fraysse.
Under instructions from the administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator-General of the estates and effects of the following deceased gentlemen:—
The effects of the deceasde Capt. G. Maltby:
Wearing apparels, Tennis bats, opera glass etc.
The effects of late Mr. Madhavji Dwarkadas
1 broken iron safe.
The effects of late Capt. A. G. McBain:—
Tennis bats, woolen carpets, knives, golf sticks, etc.,
The effects of late Lieu. G. E. Gibb:—
Tin Uniform case, and wearing apparels.
Under instructions from the Insurance Company concerned.
1 Case containing silver and nickle watches, veils, sarees, kneedles, handkerchiefs, soaps etc.
Under instructions from the District Police Superintendent, Nasik:—
2 cases leather belts, slings, scabbards sword trogs, pouches, etc.
By order of the manufacturers:—
2 bags, leather half-slippers.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
Bicycles, carriages, horses, etc.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th July, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, JEWELLERY CARVING KNIFE AND NICKLE WARE SALE ON SATURDAY, 10TH JULY 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
The BOMBAY AUCTION CO., will by Public Auction at No. 23, Churchgate Street, next to Coronation Durbar restaurant.
Furniture such as drawing, cabinet, single glass door, almyrah, glass door, office cupboard, table, chairs, drawing room suite, marble top table, teapoy, carved cabinet, side sofa, etc., etc.
Nickleware, carving knife, large spoons
Nickleware, carving knife, large spoons, and forks set, plates, looking glass etc., etc., jewellery such as diamond and ruby rose ring, diamond and emerald rose ring single diamond ring ruby and pearls necklace bangles, etc., etc.
BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th July, 1920.

NOW ON.
OUR GREAT PRIZE SALE
RS. 1,500 TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN 141 PRIZES.
BESIDES
HEAVY REDUCTIONS OF 20 TO 35 PER CENT.
ON EACH AND EVERY ARTICLE PURCHASED.
Best opportunity for Ladies to purchase trimmed hats, evening dresses; sequin, bead, pearl and diamond trimmings, Boys and Girls' Frocks, Kimonos umbrellas, silks, sarees, borders, etc.
EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED TO BE OF LATEST FASHION AND DESIGN.
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES EVERYWHERE.
DO NOT THEREFORE MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Call Early to Avoid Disappointment.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED.
We recommend our customers and the investing public in general to go in for the **New Issues of the Government of India.**
Buy your **BONDS** and the **LOANS** through us. We supply you funds and grant you many other facilities.
Investor's balances awaiting investments carried on liberal terms. **Investment Securities** bought and sold on customer's account.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF HORNBY ROAD AND NANABHAI LANE, FORT.
By order of Messrs. Jehangir Edalji Bisney and Jamsedji Dinshaw Mistry two of the Trustees of the indenture of trust dated 10th January 1896 made between Jehangir Edalji Bisney and others, who have been authorised to sell the undermentioned property by an order made by the High Court, on the 30th of March, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of July 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).
All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hornby Row in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13 and 15 and by the Collector of Quit and Ground rent formerly under No. 182 and now under No. 5035 and bearing Old Survey No. 4, New Survey No. 9407, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 1363 and Street Nos. 369, 371, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. C. Jost and other tenants and now in the occupation of Messrs Pundole and Sons and others and are bounded on the East by the public water well called Chinoyalee's Well and on the West by the said Hornby Row on the North by Nanabhai Lane and on the South by the property of Dinshaw Cormesji Batliwala and now of Sir Vasuf Mahomed.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Statham Byrne and Co. Solicitors, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 9th July 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY FRIDAY, 9TH JULY, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.)
Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 9th day of July, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Showrooms in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable made-to-order household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, handsome side-boards, dinner, and dumb-waiters, meat safes, rich glassware, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, tapestry, drawing room suite, Chesterfield, sofas, easy chairs, sweet-toned, "Harold" Cottage piano, "Miller," and "Chubbs" safes with stands, handsome cabinets rich carved pictures, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, revolving book cases, Curzon easy chairs, Hammond and Oliver type-writers, gramophone, English ice box, bicycle Harley Davidson motor bicycle with side car, roll top writing tables, etc., etc.
The property of a Gentleman and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th July 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ANDHERI.
THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 9th July, 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Publbic Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Owner, Mr. Nazeralli Samsudin and on accout and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Jamshed Sorabji Umrigar the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of gaothan land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, consisting of one chawl bearing No. 29, and the house bearing No. 28, situate lying and being at Andheri admeasuring 156 ft. on the North and 31 ft. on the South or thereabouts.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the Vendor, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SOAP.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Publbic Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of the following defaulting purchasers:—
On account and risk of Mr. Abdul Husein Nazarally.
Ex. S.S. "Meichi Maru" 15 cases soap.
On account and risk of Messrs. F. Hakimudin and Co.
Ex. S.S. "Meichi Maru." 5 cases soap.
On account and risk of Messrs. E. E. Abdul Husein and Co.
Ex. S.S. "Peking Maru." 10 cases soap.
Ex. S.S. "Kimi," 20 cases soap.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Quaker Oats, Chocolates and Glycerine and Lime Juice.
On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the Insurance Office concerned:—
68 cases Quaker Oats.
14 cases Cadbury's Milk Chocolates.
1 case Glycerine Lime Juice.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
The property of a European gentleman consisting of dining table, sideboard, teakwood cupboards, writing tables, chairs, glass door book case, blackwood round table, large and small cushion sofas and chairs, wooden and iron child's cradles, dispense tables copying press with stand one lot of old sample of piece-goods and yarn cops etc.
By order of the office concerned: one lot containing 3 full size, terracotta figures flower baskets, jardineers with pots, wall brackets wall plaques, etc, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred palanquin office shigram with a bay Arab horse, 7 years 14-2 and harness.
1 English built rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

LEGAL NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 733 of 1913.

KRISHNAJI ANANT JOSHI ..... Plaintiff

vs.

SIRDAR MANAJI COOVERJI RAJE SHIRKE and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale dated 17th June, 1918, Order dated 10th February, 1919, and Judge's Order dated 8th April, 1920, made in the above suit the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 30th day of July, 1920, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

The undivided half share of the 1st defendant Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Hornby Road and Raghunath Dadaji Street and Police Court Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 241 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 494, New Nos. A/5594, Old Survey Nos. 38, 738, 739, 483, 484 and 485 and New Survey Nos. 1/8889 and 1/8889, but erroneously described in the certificate of sale dated the 28th day of January, 1892, in Suit No. 85 of 1888 given to Rajasaheb Raje Shirke as bearing Collector's Old No. 52, New No. 442, Old Survey Nos. 662, 671, 697 and 699 and New Survey Nos. 2-8887, 2/8888 and 208889, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2341 and Street No. 39, 41 and 43, and bounded on the East by the Parsee Agiary, on the West partly by Hornby Road and partly by the Raghunath Dadaji Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Pirobai, daughter of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, first Baronet, and on the South by the Old Police Court Lane.

LOT NO. II.

(a) The undivided half share of the 1st defendant Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke in the Khoti right over the entire village or plot of ground, situate in the District of Trombay in the Taluka of Salsette Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Coorla, commonly known as the village of Kirole, bearing Survey Nos. 1 to 143 and containing by admeasurement according to the Government records 980 acres and 331 gunthas or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On the East by portions of the village of Ghat Cooper, on the West by portions of the villages of Coorla, Asamnay and Chandoorlee, on the North by the village of Pavai and on the South by unoccupied Government Swampy ground.

(b) The undivided half share of the 1st defendant Sirdar Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke in 22 acres and 113 gunthas of land in the aforesaid village of Kirol, particulars of which land are given below:—

	Measurement		Pot		Measurement	
	Acres	Gunthas	Falni	No.	Acres	Gunthas
3	3 Kharaba	17½ 6½	Pot	No. 12	0	12½
4	3 Kharaba	27½ 2½	Falni	„ 2	0	3
18	25 Kharaba		Falni 27/29/31/11	„ 6/26	6 Kharaba	99 25
51	4 3 Kharaba	3½ 6½	Falni Pot	No. 32 „ 5	0	4 3
52	6 Kharaba	8½ 6½	„	„ 7	0 Kharaba	20½ 1
			„	„ 15	0	4½
54	3 Kharaba	13½ 6½	„	„ 1	0 Kharaba	16½ 1
55	3 Kharaba	9½ 11½	Falni	„ 2	0 Kharaba	7 2½
61	4 Kharaba	33 7	Pot	„ 9	0 Kharaba	20½ 1
			„	„ 11	0	4½
			Falni	„ 7	0	1
64	4 Kharaba	33 7	„	„ 6	Kharaba	1
78	4 Kharaba	7½ 1½	Pot	„ 1/1 „ 1/3	0 0	4 3½
Carried			„	„ 1/6	Kharaba	33½ 7½
			„	„ 1/8	0	25½
79	7 Kharaba	6½ 9	„	„ 1/9 „ 1/1	0 Kharaba	2½ 5
			„	„ 1/5	0	25½
82	8 Kharaba	8½ 19½	„	„ 1/1	0 Kharaba	28 1
			„	„ ½	2	

LOT NO. III.

All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Mazagon, within the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 677 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 46, New No. 7/16280, Old Survey No. 651 and New Survey No. 7/3693, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 6511, Street No. 2, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 8/3693, in the occupation of Gangaram Chowan, on or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 4/3393 in the occupation of Meghji Mulji, on or towards the West by the property bearing New Survey No. 6/3693 in the occupation of Bapuji Vithu, on or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 17/3693 in the occupation of Dharamsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the 8th defendant abovenamed at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

1900

Leather Pickers
AND
Cotton Varnished Healds
ENGLISH MADE
Just received fresh consignment of Pickers and Healds of superior quality.
PRICES MODERATE.
Enquiries Solicited.
ABDULHAO GHULAMRASUL,
Katra Nihal Singh, AMRITSAR.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

6 PER. CENT. TEN YEAR BONDS AND 5 PER CENT. LOAN 1945-55.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice:—

6% TEN YEAR BONDS.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an intial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

5% LOAN 1945/1955.

(4) The Bank will advance 90 per cent. of the amount applied for the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(5) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Loan he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly instalments of Rs. 400 for 22 months and a payment of Rs 200 on the 23rd month.

(6) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5 per cent.

(7) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(8) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balnce of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent in the case of Ten Year Bonds and 5 per cent. in the case of 5 per cent. Loan.

(9) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

R. A. DON
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay,
Bombay, 5th July, 1920.

2330

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the following hydraulic plant and boilers which are available for sale with the Board of Industries and Munitions.

Four-throw hydraulic pressure pump, having 2in. dia 4 stroke plungers working at 80 revolutions per minute fitted for 8in. belt drive, working pressure 1200 pounds per square inch. Diameter of delivery one inch bore ..... 1 No.

Accumulator having an 8 1/4in. dia of ram by 9in. minus 6in. stroke. Diameter of inlet one inch bore ... 1 No.

Four column press, having an 18in. dia ram by 2in. stroke minus Size of head 3in. minus 9in. by 3in. minus 9in. and pattern 2in. minus 10½in. by 2in. minus 6in. Maximum height between head and pattern 4 ft. minus 6 in. Working pressure 1200 pounds per square inch. Diameter of inlet to main cylinder 2 in. Diameter of inlet to return cylinder 1 in. The press is fitted with two draw back 8 in. diameter rams. ..... 1 No.

Two column presses, having one 18 in. diameter ram by 2 ft. minus 2 in. stroke, Size of head and pattern 4 ft. minus by 2 ft. minus 6 in., Maximum height between head and pattern 5 ft. minus 3 in. Working pressure 1200 pounds per square inch. Diameter of inlet to main cylinder 2 in., Diameter of inlet to return cylinder 1 in., The presses are fitted with two draw back 8 in. diameter rams, ... 2 No.

Straining screws, clamps front end and side, back plates, doors, boxes, weights, handles, spanners, etc., for three complete furnaces. Also the equipment of the presses including three way valves, and regulating valves with pipes, bends, and sockets, ... 1 Set.

Babcock and Wilcox W.I.F. type boilers, each containing 1619 heating surface, and are arranged for setting in battery together. The boilers are suitable for 160 pounds per square inch working pressure and are fitted with the usual mounting. ..... 2 No. equal 1 pair

The hydraulic plant and the boilers are second hand, but in good condition.

The plant can be inspected at the Locomotive and Carriage Workshops of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Kanchrapara, and the boilers at the Gun and Shell Factory, Ishapore.

Offers to be made to the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions,
Calcutta.
19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta. 2282

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd June 1920. 1892

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BENGAL.

GLEN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913-14.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - Rs. 7,00,000

DIVIDED INTO 70,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 10 EACH.

ISSUE OF 30,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 10 EACH, PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—
RS. 5 ON APPLICATION.
RS. 5 ON ALLOTMENT.

DIRECTORS:

1. JAMES EDWARD JOWITT, Merchant, Proprietor of Messrs. Glen and Co., No. 1, Grant Lane, Calcutta, and Branches, Managing Director.
2. H. C. READ, Mining Engineer, 26/27, Dalhousie Square, W., Calcutta.
3. HERBERT JEFFORD, Merchant, Manager, Glen and Co., No.1, Grant Lane, Calcutta.
4. T. PANTHER, Merchant, Proprietor, Panther and Co., No. 3/1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, KARACHI AND RANGOON.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. MORGAN & CO., 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Calcutta, Chartered Accountants.

SECRETARY:
P. C. KNOTT, Esq.,

REGISTERED OFFICE:
1, GRANT LANE, CALCUTTA.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the objects set forth in the Memorandum of Association and in particular for the purpose of acquiring and taking over as a going concern the business of Glen and Co., Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon, Import and Export Merchants and Commission Agents, specialising in the importation (wholesale) of wines, spirits, drugs and chemicals, etc., and the exportation of Indian indigenous crude drugs, medicinal oils, gums, spices and general produce together with all the assets and stock-in-trade.

General.—The firm of Glen and Co., was established in Calcutta on 7th July 1911. With the expansion of their business they have now their own offices at Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon.

The business has been taken over as a going concern from the 30th day of June, 1920, and the price which the Company is paying therefor is the sum of Rs. 4,00,000 which is to be satisfied by the allotment to Mr. J. E. Jowitt, Proprietor, or his nominees of 40,000 fully paid-up shares of Rs. 10 each. The business and assets are valued at Rs. 4,00,000, and the purchase price includes Rs. 1,90,000 for good-will.

Profits.—The gross profits during the years 1918 and 1919 were Rs. 1,15,142 and Rs. 1,72,719 respectively. The accounts for the years 1918 and 1919 have been audited by Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes and revealed, after making allowance for management expenses at Rs. 20,000 per annum:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Net profit on working during 1918	95,000	0	0
Do. do. 1919	1,52,000	0	0
As an indication of the progress of the concern, it may be added that the total turnover for the first four months of 1919 was	3,98,852	0	9
and for the same period of 1920..	4,53,620	14	3

Glen and Co. have the agency of some of the most important wine and other firms in Great Britain and have a world-wide connection for their export drug business. One of the chief objects of the flotation is to raise further capital necessary for the expansion of the business, and it is only reasonable to predict that increased profits will be made, but even if this should not eventuate, calculating on the basis of the profits of 1918 and 1919, a dividend of 17 per cent. on the fully subscribed capital of Rs. 7,00,000 may be reasonably expected. It is however confidently anticipated that a dividend of at least 30 to 40 per cent. will be declared on the first year's working of the Company.

Minimum Subscription.—The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 20 per cent. of the shares offered to the public for subscription. Brokerage at the rare of 2½ per cent. may be allowed.

Preliminary Expenses.—Preliminary expenses of and incidental to the formation and flotation of the Company (exclusive of brokerage) are estimated to amount to Rs. 10,000 and will be paid by the Company.

Contracts.—The following contracts have been or will be entered into:—

1. Contract between Mr. J. E. Jowitt, the Proprietor of Messrs. Glen and Co., of the one part and the Company of the other part for the sale to the Company as a going concern of the business of Messrs. Glen and Co., together with the good-will and all assets stock-in-trade.

2. Contract between the Company of the one part and Mr. J. E. Jowitt of the other part whereby the latter is appointed Managing Director of the Company on the terms hereafter specified.

Directors.—The qualification of every Director shall be the holding in his own name (whether beneficially or as a Trustee for any Company or person or otherwise howsoever) of not less than 100 shares in the capital of the Company.

The remuneration of the Directors is to be Rs. 32 each for every meeting attended. The remuneration of the Managing Director shall be the sum of Rs. 1,500 per mensem together with a commission of 10 per cent. on the nett profits of the business.

Memorandum of Association.—A cipy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company is included and forms part of the Prospectus.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the contracts above referred to can be inspected at the Office of the Solicitors of the Company at any time during business hours.

Application for Shares.—Applications for shares shall be made on the accompanying form and should be sent to the Bankers of the Company together with a cheque or remittance for the amount payable on application.

Should no allotment be made, all moneys paid on application will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus of such moneys will be applied towards payment of the moneys payable on allotment, and the balance, if any, will be returned.

Failure to pay at the due date any instalment of shares allotted will render the allotment liable to cancellation and all previous payments liable to forfeiture or the Company may at its option charre interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date when the instalment became payable until the actual date of payment.

Miscellaneous.—Except as before mentioned the Company has not issued any shares for a consideration other than cash.

Every ordinary share confers one vote at the meetings of the Company.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bengal.

Copies can be had from the Secretary, Bankers and the Solicitors of the Company

JAMES EDWARD JOWITT,
H. C. READ,
HERBERT JEFFORD,
T. PANTHER.
} Directors.

Dated the 30th day of June, 1920.

GLEN AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

Form of Application for Shares.

To,

GLEN & CO., LTD.,
1, Grant Lane, Calcutta.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers, The National Bank of India, Limited, Rs. being a deposit of Rs. per share in respect of shares in the above Company, I request you to allot to me that number of shares upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus, and I hereby agree to accept same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

Dated this day of 1920.

Signature .....

Name in full .....

Address .....

Description or Occupation .....

.....

No.

RECEIVED this .....day of 1920
the sum of Rs. .....being a deposit of Rs. .....
per share on application for .....shares in Glen & Co., Ltd.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
Manager.

This Receipt must be preserved to be exchanged herewith for a Share Certificate.

Not connected with any other Firm of the same name.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, last at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, a bonus of 5 per cent. per annum, and a special bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, all free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after Monday, the 12th instant to registered shareholders on 30th June 1920.

By order of the Board,
R. A. DON,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th July, 1920. 2310

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Offices at 105-107, Montgomery Street, Rangoon, at 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 26th July, 1920.

To transact the following business:—

(1) To confirm the Minutes of the Statutory Meeting held on the 31st December, 1919.
(2) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts up to 31st March, 1920.
(3) To sanction the declaratiotn of a dividend
(4) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
(5) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
(6) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
G. R. COCKMAN,
Secretary,
G. McKenzie & Co., (1919) Ltd.
Rangoon, June, 1920.

N. B.—The dividend when sanctionted will be made payable at the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Rangoon, Calcutta or Bombay, on and after Wednesday, the 21st July, 1920. To those Shareholders whose names stand in the Register on Thursday, the 1st July, 1920 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address 2307

HOLLAND-BRITISH INDIA LINE.

MANAGERS:—HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

THE following vessels, each of from 10,000 to 11,000 tons dead-weight, with cargo from Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg, are due to arrive at Bombay on approximately the dates noted:—

"Schiedijk" Arrived 3rd July 1920.
"Kieldrecht", End July 1920.
"Yseldijk", Middle August, 1920.
"Vechtdijk", End August, 1920.
"Stadadijk" Early September, 1920.

Regular sailings from Bombay and Karach to Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg will be commenced shortly.

For all information and particulars as freight, etc., apply to the Agents:—
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Bombay.
or
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
KARACHI.

2100

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

BACTERIOLOGIST, MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS, BOMBAY CITY.
SALARY RS. 600 PER MONTH.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Bacteriologist in the Municipal Hospitals and should be forwarded to the undersigned not later than 15th August.

The candidate appointed will be required to work under the Medical Superintendent of the Hospitals. Forms of application and details of the terms and duties of the appointment can be obtained from the Executive Health Officer, Municipal Offices, Bombay.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 30th June, 1920. 2129

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR.

(HOME DEPARTMENT.)

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, Holkar College, Indore and will be received up to the 25th July, 1920. The following terms are offered:—

(1) Pay Rs. 250—10—350.
(2) Leave and Leave Allowance according to State Rules.
(3) Appointment for two years in the first instance.

Candidates are requested to apply to the HOME MINISTER Indore, stating:—
(1) Nationality, (2) Age, (3) Academic qualifications, (4) Experience of teaching Chemistry up to the B.Sc. Standard of the Allahabad University. 2312

HUZUR P. W. DEPARTMENT.

BARODA STATE.

WANTED.—A MAINS SUPERINTENDENT for Baroda Electricity Works. The candidate must possess a thorough technical knowledge and good practical experience of three-phase, underground and overhead construction and maintenance of high and low tension mains and testing of same. Commencing salary will be Rs. 150 p.m. with prospects of increase.

Applications, giving full particulars of applicant's age, education, technical training and experience should be addressed to the undersigned not later than 15th July, 1920.

(Sd.) L. J. MARTIN.
Chief Engineer.
Baroda State.
2228

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for the office of Director of Industries, Punjab, an Office Superintendent. Pay Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 according to qualifications. Previous experience in large office essential, testimonials which will not be returned to accompany applications. Apply DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, Punjab, Lahore. 2144

NOTICE

FRESH STOCK of Imperial P. O. P. and P. O. P. POST CARDS (Tropical) arives every mail. Can be had at the following rates:—
Imperial P.O.P. 17 × 24½, Rs. 20 per quire.
Imperial P.O.P. Post Cards, Rs. 5 per gross.

GUERRA & SONS,
Photographers.
Bungalow No. 107,
P. O. Road, Mhow, C. I.
1924

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DANIEL ABRAHAM, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. NADIRSHAW PESTONJI BAMBOAT. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements, outhouses, built and standing thereon, situate at Morland Road, West Agripada estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay being Plot No. 66 in the City and Island Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 773 square yards or thereabouts, forming portion of premises, bearing New Survey No. 3527, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 4104 (2) and Street No. 66, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North-West by a service passage, on or towards the North-East by Plot No. 64, on or towards the South-East by Morland Road aforesaid, and on or towards the South-West by Plot No. 68, agreed to be leased to Daniel Abraham.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
218

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

THE New Era Insurance Co., Ltd.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913 AND UNDER THE INSURANCE COMPANIES' ACT OF 1912-13.)

Capital . . . . . Rs. 50,00,000.

DIVIDED INTO 2,00,000 SHARES OF RS. 25 EACH OUT OF WHICH ONLY 1,00,000 SHARES HAVE BEEN ISSUED AT PRESENT.

IT IS PROPOSED TO CALL RS. 5 PER SHARE ON APPLICATION, RS. 5 PER SHARE ON ALLOTMENT.
NO FURTHER CALL IS NECESSARY AT PRESENT.

NECESSARY DEPOSIT HAS ALREADY BEEN MADE WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DR. D. A. D'MONTE, M.D., F.C.P.S., J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate and Municipal Councillor. Late Member, The Bombay Legislative Council.
W. J. BURROWS, ESQ., Merchant and General Manager for India of the Compagine General D'Extreme-Orient.
D. B. CHITNIS, ESQ., B.A., LL.B., Solicitor.
BEHRAMJI NOWROJI GAMADIA, ESQ., B.A., J.P., Merchant and Municipal Corporator.
HARIDAS PURSHOTAM, ESQ., of Messrs. Purshotam Govindji and Co., Piece Goods Merchant and Mill Owner.
NARANJI HARIBHAI, ESQ., Municipal Corporator, Seed Export and Import Merchant.
JAI GOPAL GANGA BISHEN, ESQ., Landlord and Shawl Merchant.
P. A. BAPTIST., J.P. Agent, The Virgin Mills Ltd.
D. G. VIN, ESQ., (Ex-officio) Agent, The Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., (Life Branch.)

THE BANKERS.
THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

MANAGING AGENTS.
MESSRS. D. G. VIN & Co.

ACTUARY.
M. R. TAMBE, ESQ., B.A., L.C.E., F.S.A.A., (London) and A.I.A. (London).

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.
DR. C. H. F. UNDERWOOD, M.D.

AUDITORS.
MESSRS. APAJI MANILAL & Co., (G.D.A.)

REGISTERED OFFICE.
10 Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Extract from the Prospectus.

The Company has been established with a view to transact **Life, Fire, Marine, Accident Fidelity Guarantee** and other kinds of insurance business in India, Burma. Ceylon and elsewhere wherever the Directors think fit to operate.

In India the number of active Indian Life Companies is at present about 25 and the number of Indian companies transacting fire, marine and other kinds of business is about a dozen including some of the newly started Companies. In the United Kingdom Companies transacting Life business are about 84 and fire and other Companies are about 120. The population of the United Kingdom is 4,00,00,000 while that of the India is about 33,00,00,000. Taking the area and the only educated population of India into consideration there seems to be still a vast field for this kind of business, and it is hoped that addition of this one more institution will not be a superfluous one as might naturally be supposed at the present juncture. Moreover it is a known fact that the more such institutions the better, as the more number of Agents and canvassers will be employed in educating the public of the economic, philanthropic and social utilities and value of such institutions.

In life Department, it has been provided by the Articles of Association that the Company will work somewhat on "MUTUAL BASIS" and when the assets and liabilities of the Company will be valued by a competent actuary every five years, the whole surplus on the participating branch of the Company will, after setting aside a certain sum for reserve fund, be distributed wholly amongst the policy-holders who take out their policies in participating branch. The surplus on the without profit branch will only go to the shareholders.

The profits on the other kinds of business will be apportioned only amongst the shareholders at present.

Prospectus and forms of application can be had at the Company's office.

NOTICE.

WANTED—CARRIAGE EXAMINERS and ASSISTANTS, pay Rs. 50 to 70 and Rs. 40 to 50 respectively. Free quarters, passes, leave, etc. Applications of illiterate experienced men will also be considered. Apply to W. R. PARISH, Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, Gondal, Railway, GONDAL (KATHIAWAR.) 2369

NOTICE.

OUR CLIENTS and the Public in general are hereby warned against making any payment to our traveller Mr. OLIVER RAGAL or deliver him any goods, on our account as we will not acknowledge or be responsible for such payment or delivery.

H. VAPIADIS & CO.,
Bombay,
Dated 7th July 1920. 2360

BESSHO & CO.

BEG to announce that they have REMOVED to GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, opp. Government dockyard and will open shortly their fire sale at the new premises.

BESSHO & CO.,
2354

FOR SALE.

(1) BRAND NEW STANDARD FLAT bottomed single headed rails, 50 lbs. per Yd. 1000 tons only, immediate delivery.

(2) GERMAN and JAPANESE LOOMS in best conditions, unique and most modern designs, finest TEXTILES produced. VARIOUS PLAITING, WARPING, SIZING, CALENDERS, TWISTING or DOUBLING, WINDERS, REWINDERS, and other MACHINES and a lot of WEAVING ACCESSORIES.

(3) SMALL CARGO and PASSENGER BOATS and one WELL KNOWN YACHT built for EX-KAISER, in excellent condition.

(4) TWO MARSHALL'S Compound Condensing Steam Engines 300 I.H.P., One WALMSLEY'S Compound Condensing Steam Engine 300 I.H.P., One BARCLAY'S Compound Condensing Steam Engine 800 I.H.P., all in excellent condition, also LANCASHIRE BOILERS.

For prices and particulars apply:—
F. BUTTONSRAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.
2336

FOR LOVERS OF ART.

FOR SALE—Two OIL PAINTINGS—Drampadi and Damyanti by RAVI VARMA, over fifty years old, 26in. by 40 in. each. Apply to Box No. 816, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2366

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL EVENING COURSES.

12 LECTURES on "BANKING LAW AND PRACTICE," will be delivered on Thursdays at 6-15 p.m., beginning on July 15th, by Prof. M. L. TANNAN, B.Com. (Bom). Fee Rs. 6 for the Course.

6 lectures on "INDIAN AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE" will be delivered on Friday at 6-15 p.m., beginning on July 15th, by K. M. JOSHI, B.Sc., (London), M.A. (Bombay). Admission free.

Further lectures including one in Gujarati and Marathi, will be announced later on.
2353

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate of one share of the BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, bearing No. 719 belonging to the Islam Gymkhana standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdeali, M. Kajiji, has been LOST or MISLAID and cannot be found. All are warned not to deal with the said certificate.

Anyone finding the same is requested to hand over the same to the Honourable Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji or to the Honorary Secretaries of the Islam Gymkhana.
2368

WANTED.

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced Water and Drainage INSPECTOR, salary Rs. 200-20-300, to carry out and maintain all water, drainage, and sanitation works on the Bombay Division. None who have not actually held charge on such work need apply.

Only copies of certificates to be submitted with the application. Originals of same to be presented in person, if required. Applications to be addressed to the undersigned.

R. H. MIDDLETON,
Executive Engineer,
B. B. & C. I. Ry.,
Elphinstone Road, Parel.
2340

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A BALANCED ALLOTMENT Letter No. 4523 in respect of 25 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Shapurji Dossabhai Doctor has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
2362 Agents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of AMBASHANKER KHUSHALDAS JOSHI, late Pleader, High Court, Bombay. ..... Deceased.

LALSHANKER KHUSHALDAS JOSHI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, brother of the deceased and Articled Clerk to Messrs. Batliboi and Purohit chartered accountants, residing near Cawasji Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-ninth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 29th day of June, 1920.
Messrs. MIRZA MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
2351 Petitioner's Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificates Nos. 15720 dated 11th July, 1919, for 50 shares numbering 605242/291 and No. 26380, dated 11th March, 1920, for 50 shares numbering 1006500/49, standing in the name of Abdool Kayum Mulla Kaderjee Rajah are reported LOST. All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same, are requested to inform the Company within a fortnight, after which the Company will issue duplicate Certificates for the said shares.

7th July, 1920. 2355

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POWER OF ATTORNEY given by our client Mr. Haji Esse Haji Soomar, jointly to Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed and Yusuf Haji Esse has been revoked by our client. Any person dealing with the said Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed and Yusuf Haji Esse under the said Power of Attorney shall do so at his own risk and our client will not be responsible for the same.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1920.
CHUNILAL MOTILAL & KANGA,
Attorneys for Haji Esse Haji Soomar.
2350

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABJI PALLONJI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate at Palli Hil Road, Bandra, in Taluka Salsette, District Thana and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two square yards or there abouts together with the bungalows outhouses and other structures standing thereon and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz and partly by the property of Ardeshir Sorabji Lilamwalla, on or towards the South partly by the property of Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz partly by the property of Manoel Antone Ghonsalves and partly by the property of Mahomed Ebrahim Khatkhate, on or towards the East partly by the property of Abdur Rehman Makba and partly by a common passage leading from the Palli Hill Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz which said land is registered in the Government Records under the following numbers:

Entry No.	Survey No.	Area on Govt. Records.	Area on actual measurement.
480	& Non-Agricultural Gunthas 72½		
480 D	Survey No. 230 non-Agricultural Survey No. 230 A.		
2085	Agricultural Survey No. 227 Pot No. 1/1.	Gunthas 7½ —1 Acre and 82 Square Gunthas. 30½.	Yards.

and the Bungalow standing on the land are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Nos. 19 and 20.

Dated this 9th July, 1920.
UNWALLA PHEROZSHA & PAPA,
2349 Purchaser's Attorneys

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RUSTOMJI SORABJEE CAPTAIN, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mowza Juvem Tarf Mealad, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring about 2420 square yards or thereabouts according to Record of Rights bearing Entry No. 9 Survey No. 24, Pot No. 1/1 Area 29, Gunthas and assessment Rs. 6-9-3. The said land is included in the Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. II (Juhu) and is denoted as original Plot No. 10 in the said Scheme and final Plot No. 16 and according to the said scheme it admeasures 2489 square yards. Under the said scheme the owners have been allotted Final Plot No 16 admeasuring 2489 square yards. The premises are described in the Record of Rights as under:—

"C" REGISTER.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Total Area.	Assessment.	Dot No.	Palai No.	Area.	Assessment.	Zudi.	Pot Hissa No.	Area.	Assessment.	Name of the party holding the property.
		A.G. Rs.a.				A.G. Rs.a.				A.G. Rs.a.p.	(a)	
99	24	6-24	82-6	1	nil	1—1	13-5	nil	1	6—36	6-3-3	

(a) Formerly of Petabai Zuje Bras Mot Patil but now of Rustomji Sorabji Captain.

KHATEDAR.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1920.
UNWALLA PHEROZSHA & PAPA,
2361 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 501 of 1918.

PANDHARINATH DADABHOY DHUME ..... Plaintiff.

v/s

NIZAMUDDIN GULAMALLY and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of August, 1919, the following immoveable properties will be sold in two separate lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 9th day of July, 1920, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.—All the undivided one half share right, title, and interest of Nizamuddin Gulamally the first defendant abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Fasandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Parel Bhendi Bazar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and two and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2275 and Street Nos. 439-442, New Survey No. 3665 and bounded as follows or towards the East by the property of His Highnesse the Aga Khan, on or towards the West by the said Parel Bhendi Bazar, on or towards the North by the house of Borah Kaderbhai and on or towards the South by the house of Memon Sulleman and, which premises were formerly in the possession of Sakinabai and are now in the possession of the tenants of Nisamuddin Gulamally and Fidaally Gulamally.

LOT NO. II.—All the undivided one half share right title and interest of Nizamuddin Gulamally the first defendant abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Shaikally Janjikar Street, now called Janjikar Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight and one-third square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 4 and now under Ward G No. 582 and Street No. 83, New Survey No. 1948 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Dhanji Ookarda, on or towards the West by the house of Gulabchand Bhimji, on or towards the North by the said Janjikar Street and on or towards the South by the house of Dhanji Ookarda and which premises were formerly in the possession of Sakinabai and are now in the possession of the tenants of Nizamuddin Gulamally and Fidaally Gulamally.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 18 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1920.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
1849

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.
O. C. J.

Suit No. 501 of 1918.

PANDHARINATH DADABHOY PHUME ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

NIZAMUDDIN GULAMALLY and others. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above suit on the 25th August, 1919, the Commissioner of the High Court had advertised the sale by Public Auction of certain immoveable properties at Bhendy Bazar and Janjikar Street on FRIDAY, the 9th instant at 4-30 p.m., and whereas it appears that the decree absolute for sale has been obtained on certain mortgages executed by the 1st defendant Nizamuddin Gulamally of his alleged share in the said two properties.

Notice is hereby given that that the said two properties belonged to one Sakinabai, widow of Sheikh Ahmed Sheikh Wahed, that she died leaving a Will and Codicil and that the only interest which the said Nizamuddin Gulamally can claim and which he could dispose of by mortgage od otherwise is under the said Will and Codicil.

Inspection of the Original Will and Codicil can be had at the office of the undersigned at No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1920.

S. H. MODY,
for Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira & Divan,
Attorneys for Bai Fatamboo widow of Adamally Tyabally.
2333

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase or lease for 99 years of the undermentioned valuable premises situate at the Junction of Mumbadevi and Musjid Bunder Roads. The property has been let to several individuals as monthly tenants.

The Vendors are Trustees and they will enter into an agreement for sale or lease as the case may be subject to the sanction of the High Court. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other offer unless the sanction of the Court is obtained.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Bombay Pension and Tax Tenure, containing by admeasurement 578 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement, and shops standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Junction of Mumbadevi and Musjid Bunder Roads in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2709, New Survey No. 374 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 784, 780, 781, Street Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 and 85, 87 Mumbadevi and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Dada Makba, Maneckji Daruwalla and Hormasji Bharucha and beyond that by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Mumbadevi Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Panalal Zaveri and on or towards the South by the Musjid Bunder Road aforesaid.

For further particulars apply Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attotrneys for 9 of the Trustees, at their Office No. 98, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to Messrs. Shroff and Vachha at their office at 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1920. 2356

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL
ROMANCE AND HEART INTEREST
INFECTIOUS MIRTH PROVOKING
PECULIARITIES
AS THE ADVENTURE SEEKING COWBOY

"THE SNAIL."

A story charming in Theme and thrilling in Situation.

Manager of a Snail farm in China falls in love with a half-breed daughter of his father's foreman, which the father objects and to break the union arranges to have the girl sold into slavery and deported to America, to eliminate all future dangers. Son learns this starts in pursuit of her. Many thrilling encounters follows. A local Banker gets the news that the Manager in herits good fortune. He makes acquaintance and offers his daughter in marriage. Young lovers are happily married.

ALSO A FINE COMIC

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!
Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE.
Special Trams.

CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding to Sandhurst Road and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhendi Bazar and Doongri.

THE EMPRESS

Direction: Madan Theatres Ld.
Management: J. F. Madan & Co.

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL.
LAST TWO WEEKS
of
"A Fight for Millions"
featuring
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12th and 13th Episodes
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"Reign of Terror"

Instantaneouly you will be transported into a world of thrill....anticipation.... swiftest action.....plots....Romance.

Our Great Serial for Everybody
"The Scarlet Runner"
SPEED ROMANCE
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Is the Keynote of this our 2nd serial.
EACH EPISODE A COMPLETE STORY
4th Episode.
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THIRD INSTALMENT
of
The Universal Wonder Serial
THE LION MAN
featuring Jack Perrin and
Kathleen O'Connor
of the midnightman fame More thrills more mystery and still more punches are the outstanding features of the Third Instament Also a beauty Conic and universal screen Magazine.

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Lamington Road.
Time and Prices as usual

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BUILDINGS—Land and Building FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PETROL.—Receiving from out station which can be had regularly at 3/4 after 20 days, you get your order registered with advance. COOPERATIVE MOTOR STORES, West End Cinema, Corner. 2357

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments proceeding for Government, Auditing Diploma, Banking, Secretarial and General Commerce course Prof. Davar can be interviewed during business hours. 80, Esplanade Road. 2024

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH LADY accomplished to teach young children in Hindu family, residing at Nepean Sea Road from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 801, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2239

WANTED—GRADUATES in Languages on Rs. 60—70 and UNDERGRADUATES. Apply SECRETARY, Board of Volunteers, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. 2372

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A duly qualified MEDICAL OFFICER (L. R. C. P. or M.B.B.S. or L. M. and S) for a pilgrim ship. Apply in person to: The MANAGER, The Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 19, Rampart Row, Bombay. 2369

WANTED—CASHIER for an Attorneys firm, well conversant with the nature of Attorney's office accounts. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 823, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2367

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT for a Mill office. Apply with testimonials stating previous experience and salary expected. Only experienced in mill accounts need apply to Box No. 819, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2358

WANTED by a large Export and Import Firm, ASSISTANT CLERKS for Despatch and Code Departments. Apply immediately with salary required to Box No. 820, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2359

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTANT, 2 hours twice a week: a correspondence clerk between 2 and 4 p.m. daily and a LEDGER KEEPER. Salary Rs. 60 to 75 each according to qualification. Apply Box 793, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2229

WANTED—A competent PROOF-READER for a daily news paper. None need apply who has not had considerable experience in the working of a daily Newspaper press. Apply to Box No. 460. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2

WANTED—Fully qualified man, knowing dyeing and bleaching for local mill. Applicant must be thoroughly qualified in finishing and in conducting the whole department. Apply with testimonials and the pay required to Box No 793. Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2197

WANTED—An UNDER-GRADCATE well up in English and Mathematics wants to give tuition to a boy or girl of a noble family. He can also teach History Geography, Science and Hindustani nicely. Write to Box No. 797, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2223

WANTED—A competent SURVEYOR to survey and prepare a plan of the Ajmer City for 2 to 3 years on a salary of Rs. 60 per month only. Applications stating qualifications and experience with copies of testimonials must reach the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Committee, Ajmer, not later than 1st August, 1920. 2264

WANTED for the Birla High School, Dhandhuka—GRADUATES, pay Rs. 60—5—75 plus 25 per cent. war allowance; UNDERGRADUATES, pay Rs. 30—1—35 plus 25 per cent. war allowance; MATRICS, pay Rs. 20—2—30 plus 33 per cent. war allowance. Apply sharp to the CHAIRMAN, High School Committee, Dhandhuka. 2330

WANTED— A SALESMAN for an Importing Office to canvass orders in Hardware, Metals, Provisions, oilman stores and other sundries. Pay according to qualifications; experienced men only need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 813, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 2274

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced ESTATE MANAGER, having a good knowledge of Law and well up in correspondence and accounts both in English and Vernacular. Good prospects for a capable man. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 821, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2368

WANTED—An ASSISTANT to the Superintendent and Secretary, Agri-Horticultura Society of Burma with Botanical experience on a salary of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty per mensem. Apply to the SECRETARY the above Society, Rangoon, Burma with copies of testimonials and stating age, qualifications and experience. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. 2198

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A COMMERCIAL EDUCATED YOUNGMAN of sober and active habits, honest and intelligent to take independnt charge of our Branch office, situated in European quarters in Delhi. Cash Security Rs. 2,000. applicant entitled to Bank interest or Bank Refrences. Pay Rs. 125 to Rs. 300 per mensem with free living quarters over the shop. Apply giving full particulars to:—Messrs. UBEROI & SONS, Sialkot City. 2213

WANTED—MECHANICS efficient in English and French lathework, gear cutting etc. and TAXIMETER FITTERS men with sober habits able to control and supervise native labour and work with their own hands, steady and regular. Daily service required from 7 to 12 and 2 to 5. Apply by letter only enclosing copies of certificates and stating pay expected to the INDIAN MOTOR TAXI CAB CO. LD., 33, Rowland Road, CALCUTTA. 2285

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For the Gandevi High School, two experienced GRADUATE TEACHERS, one Persian and the other Sanskrit. Apply stating qualifications and terms to HEADMASTER. 2346

WANTED—A GRADUATE for English Correspondence, strong in English, a Hindu preferred. See personally BHICKA CULLIANJI & CO., Chemists, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay 2. 2344

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG Gujrati Hindu of respectable family possessing many years experience of Banking and Mercantile lines, desire lucrative Billet in some well established Indian or European House or Bank or willing to join firm of Stock or Gunny Brokers at Calcutta or Bombay. Also can accompany Hindu Shethia to Europe. Please write to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2227

WANTED

AGENTS WANTED—WANTED CANVASSERS, BROKERS, UNDERWRITERS, etc., to place shares in a really paying concern. Write stating previous work, etc., to Box No. 808, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2294

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for Chief Agents Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada in Nadiad. Correspondence clerks with knowledge of typewriting experience Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Messrs. M. M. DESAI & Co., Nadiad. 2265

FOR SALE.

AUSTIN 20 entirely new Car, four cylinders. Price about Rs. 12,000. Apply to "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES," Hughes Road. 2153

FOR SALE.—Immediate Delivery, "FORD TOURING, FORD SEDAN and OVERLAND Mod. "4" Cars DIXEY FLYER and ALLEN, 5 seater Cars, New 45 Cwt. "NAPIER CHASSIS". Price Rs. 11,000 only. AUSTIN 20, entirely new car, 4 cyl. Price about Rs. 12,000. Orders invited for September Delivery for "FORD TOURING CARS" and "ONE TON FORD TRUCKS". Book your orders now to ensure early delivery. Apply to "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES", Hughes Road, Bombay. 2329

4,000 to 5,000 square feet office accommodation required by European Engineering Firm, September or October. Apply Box No. 824, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle." 2370

AUSTIN, four cylinder, thoroughly overhauled and recently painted and in thorough working order price about Rs. 4,000. Apply to Box No. 825 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle.." 2371

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TO LET—The half of a very commodious office, situated in Fort, near the International Banking Corporation, suitable for a Limited Company. Immediate occupation. Apply sharp to Box No. 822, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2366

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Chemist, Druggist, Provisions and General Merchants,

Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

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THE best in Bombay, RE-OPENED. For particulars apply to

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AMUSEMENTS.

Empire Theatre

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

TO-DAY IS YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE

His Third Million Dollar Comedy!

In it he will teach the whole world to

—be happy though hired.
—lay fresh fried hen fruit.
—let no grass grow under the feet.
—chauffeur the cows.
—catch wild oats.
—beat the alarm clock.
—win a maiden's love.
—meet real fairies.

Farm life as it should be!

CHARLIE As a man of all work!
CHARLIE As the Desperate Lover!
CHARLIE And the herd of Cows.
CHARLIE As the Satyr of the woods.
CHARLIE In his best All-round Comedy.

Charlie as Leader of the Fairies.

In addition to the above Colossal attraction.

Mary Miles Minter THE WORLD'S MOST CHARMING AND YOUTHFUL STAR **"A Dream OR TWO Ago."**

THE EXCELSIOR TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

REYNOLDS DENNISTON LD.

presents the

DENNISTON PLAYERS

In a repertoire of the latest and most successful Farces, comedies and dramas.

To-day FRI. 9th & To-morrow SAT. 10th at 9-30 p. m.	The Great London Success "BABY MINE"
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE	
SUNDAY 11th at 5-30 p. m.	A New up-to-date Farce Comedy "NIGHTIE NIGHT"
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TUESDAY July 13th at 9-30 p.m.	The Fine Mystery Drama "THE ACQUITTAL" By Special Desire
WEDNESDAY July 13th at 9-30 p.m.	"NIGHTIE NIGHT"
THURS. July 15th at 9-30 p.m.	"THE UNKISSED BRIDGE"
FRIDAY 16th, SATUR 17th AND SUNDAY 18th.	FAREWELL PERFORMANCES Another—brilliant and Clever Comedy "OUR WIVES"

Booking at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

IMPERIAL THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT
GEORGE B. SEITZ
AND
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BOUND & GAGGED
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A NOVEL SERIAL OF
Intermingled laughs and thrills

CALL FOR MR. CAVEMAN
Comic featuring Snub Pollard

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Latest & Best Topical News of the World

TIME
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinees: Saturday 5 p.m.
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POPULAR PRICES
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

Finishing chapters of Brothers Big Vitagraph Serial

Smashing Barriers

featuring
STAR OF STARS
William Duncan.

Packed with daredevil deeds, stunts and high powered action right up to the Final Fadeout which finds Dick and Bello triumphant, enemies scotched, family feud patched up and themselves ready for minister.

See it at :—

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Time and prices as usual.

Coming! Saturday 17th Inst.

Charles Hutchison and Anne Luther

In the Greatest Stunt Serial

"The Great Gamble."

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

London's Well Known Actor

BRANSBY WILLIAMS

in

"ADAM BEDE"

The story of a big hearted man who loved a girl with all his life and found too late that the girl had deceived him.

"Pathe Pictorial"

Pathes unique Cinema Novelty

"AROUND THE TOWN"

Intimate pictures of celebraties, Stage Stars and the Leaders of Sport & fashion.

To-day!

Last day—When

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present the adorable screen article.

GERALDINE FARRAR

IN

'SHADOWS'

(5 parts—5,000 feet.)

Pitched in a high dramatic key it tells the story of a woman who has found happiness out of misery and who fights for that happiness when disaster seems about to overtake her.

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

A Comedy in the Programme.

TO-NIGH: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15; p. m. (S.T.)

Pucca Arrangents for the Monsoon.

To-morrow ?

SOME THING STARTLING IS COMING

Have you ever loved ?

If you have, just suppose you became convinced that the man you thought loved you had, merely used you to further his own interests; that you had been made the tool of a spy; that your supposed lover had lied to you and laughed at you behind your back.

What would you do? Would you want to kill hrm ?

See Augustus Thoma's great American drama,

"THE VOLCANO"

Find out what Ruth Carroll did in these circumstances.

Its's a wonderful bit oi human psychology.

A Drama that brings home to you the real aspect of Modern BOLSHEVISM!

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY THE 9TH OF JULY.

BEFORE THE HON CHIEF JUSTICE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

14-10-1068-14—Tyabji D & Co., Manalal Dughunath and ors v. Dadhakissen Ramjiwan a firm. Captain & V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

1575-19—Ard H D and Co, Shivram Narayen firm v Loonkaram Panalal a firm, Dastur and Co, Part heard 8-4-20.

1483-19 Malvi M R and Co, Ratilal Tribhowandas v Mahomed Usman and Co a firm and ors, Ard H D and Co, Shroff and D, Motichand and D, Daphtary F and D, Part heard 29-3-20.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S REPORT

1545-18—Captain and Vaidya, Radhakissen Ramjiwan a firm v Malsey Kanji a firm, Motichand and Devidas.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

211-19—Hiralal Tha and Co, Baburao Balaji Bobade v Abdullabhai Faizullabhai Jam R and D.

983-19—Shroff and Vachha, Javeri Shantidas Khetsey and Co a firm v Panjabi Nanakchand Isharsing a firm, Madh K and Ch.

1533-19—Bhimji and Co, Ramdas Murarji a firm v Kantilal Popatlal a firm, Bhai K and Gir.

1679-19—Captain and V, Vanmali Jetha v Dhanaji Dipaji

3182-19—Mehta L and Co, Bhimjibhai Fulchand and Co v Ghandi Amratlal Lalji and Co, Craigie B and C.

3232-19—Mehta L and Co, Moosabhai Jafferbhai v The Standard Oil Mills Co Ltd, Edg G W and Co.

335-19—Shroff and Vachha, Vithaldas Motiram Gupta v Chandulal Manilal a firm, Bhimji and Co.

2636-19—Mehta L and Co, D Chhotalal and Co a firm v Dharamsi Meghji a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

1646-19—Dikshit M and Co, Gopalji Goculdas a firm v Gordhandas Kalianji Bhat, Amar and Mang.

521-19Malvi M R and Co, Harshadrai and Co a firm and anr v Durgadas Brijmohan a firm, Madh K and Ch.

1556-19—Mehta L and eCo, Narandas Dwarkadas a firm v Amritlal Hiralal a firm Bhai K and Gir.

1564-19 Khandvalla and Co, Gandabhai Vadilal a firm v Katchralal Narotamdas, Edg G W and Co.

1789-19—Amar and Mangal, Narandas Dwarkadas a firm v Rijumal Moahndas a firm, Moti and Devi.

571-19—Jam R and D, Sha Chhaganlal Premchand v Mathuradas Morarji, Bhimji and Co.

1647-19—Moti and Devi, Maniklal Chotalal a firm v Sunderdas Meghji a firm, Shamrao M and H.

1325-19—N C Dalal, Chamanlal Ghanshyamdas a firm v Cheniram Jesraj a firm, Ragh N and Co.

2482-19—Mafu J and M, Baijnath Harnandrai and Co a firm v Cheniram Jesraj a firm, Ragh N and Co.

2957-19—Edg G W and Co, Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co Ltd and anr v Hasaan Mamcoji, Mehta L and Co.

1614-19—Ard H D and Co, Chhotalal Shamaldas a firm v Bejnath Ramchandra, Bittle and Co.

LONG CAUSE

984-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Sadasukh Ganbhirchand a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

CHAMBER BOARD FOR FRIDAY THE 9TH OF JULY 1920,

BEFORE THE HON. MR, JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

388-19—Rustomji and Gin, Mahadev Devram v Rao Saheb Jairam Janardhan Mantri and ors, Mantri and Co, Part heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S REPORT

SHORT CAUSE.

1276-20—Payne and Co, Abdul Tyeb Ismailji v M Gulamali, Captain and V.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

T and I J 13-19—In Re Caitano V Mascarenhas, Edy G W and Co, Caitano Francisco Menezes v Cypriano Faleriano Mascarenhas, Daph F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

852-19—Mulla and M, Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed v Messrs Elias Haji Oomer & Co a firm, Motichand and D.

2896-19—Mulji and Tha, Ambalal Navalal a firm v Shantilal Balubhai a firm, Smetham B and Co.

601-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Ibrahim Ismail Kassum v D Rose, Ardeshir H D and Co.

429-19—Jamsetji R and D, Messrs H Bhicaji and Co a firm v Marwadi Ramjiwan Nivetia a firm, Pandia and Co.

1323-19—Madhowji K and Ch, Gopaldas Bansidhar v Gopinath Devicharan a firm

1333-19—Jamsedji R and D, Sha Jagjiwan Anandji and Co v Sha Narottam Motichand, Motichand and D, For postponement.

744-18—Khandwalla and Co, Khandoo Kondaji Bhike v Javaji Shivram Kale, Judah and S.

1762-19—Malvi M R and Co, Govinddas Tulsidas a firm v Devidas Mohunji a firm.

1413-18—Payne and Co, Ramchandra Santuram v Mohdee Begum widow and ors.

1075-18—Bhai K and G, Gadmal Gumanmal a firm v Tirathdas Dhamamal and ors Manchershaw and N, Jamsedji E and D.

725-19—Smetham B and Co, Nazar Abdulla Dharamsi v Jamnadas G Dewsi and anr, N C Dalal.

1657-19—Motichand and D, Manilal Motilal a firm v Vishwambbarlal Keshorilal a firm, Wadia G and Co.

1682-18—Unwalla P and P, Shapurji Pestonji v Lakhmidas Mowji, Madhowji K and Ch.

1166-18—Sabnis and G, Ramchandra Rowji Nabar v Dinshaw Framji Commissariat and anr Mirza M and M.

666-19—Purnanand and Ct, Kalianji Keshowji a firm v Chhaganlal Withulji a firm, Motichand and D.

3857-19—Motichand and D, B N Lang v Jamnoo Hassam a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 6th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price
July	23.73
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	22.69
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	20.69
Feb.	20.33
Mar.	..
April	..
May	19.67
June	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 7th.

Months	To-day's price.
July	24.30
Oct.	22.65
Jan.	21.09
Mar.	20.14

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 7th.

Futures at New York July 30.87
" " " Oct. 33.27
" " " Jan. 31.12

BOMBAY MARKETS,

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 6.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 456 for Fully Good Broach July/August and gradually advanced to Rs. 459, which was the quotation at 3 p.m. The bazaar closed at Rs. 456. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 455, advanced to Rs. 456, and closed at Rs. 454.

Ready cotton continues quiet with only a very moderate demand, chiefly for stapled styles.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

				Rs
Fully Good Broach	..	..	July-Aug. ..	454
Fully Good Bengal	..	..	July ..	207
Fully Good Bengal	..	..	September ..	211
Fine Oomras	..	..	July ..	371
Fine Oomras	..	..	September ..	380
Good Southern	..	..	July-Aug. ..	440

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 6TH JULY 1920.

				Rs
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	..	July ..	205
" " "	..	..	September ..	215
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	..	July-Aug. ..	453
Fine M.G. Omras	..	..	July ..	373
" " "	..	..	September ..	383
Good M.G. Southern	..	..	July-Aug. ..	..

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super Size.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	247	227	202	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	..	247	227	202	"
M.G. Omras No. 2	320	285	256	..	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	345	300	270	..	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	320	285	260	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	500	460	405	"
M.G. Southern	..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Dholleras	..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Amenar P.	..	..	..	..	"

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, July

REPORT.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 21-10-0.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 100.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/10.
D D on London 1/10 1/8
8 Mst D/a 1/10 1/4.
D D on Paris Frcs 295.
4 Mst D/a Frcs 466.
T T on Japan Rs. 145.
60 Dst D/p Rs. 135
American Gross Rate S 3.93
Paris Cross Rate Frcs 46.80
London Silver Spot D 52/8
London Silver Forward D 51/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 91.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan 81
5 per cent Terminable Loan 92
3½ per cent Paper 58
4 per cent Port Trust Long dated 67
4 per cent Port Trust Short dated 100/12
4 per cent Municipal Long dated 65
4 per cent Municipal Short dated 100/8
4 per cent City Improvement Trust Long dated 65
5 per cent Municipal Tanna 90
5 per cent Sanitary 91 1/2 to 92 1/2.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 6 per cent
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent
Bank of Madras 5 per cent

SHARES.

The market closed strong owing to peculiar speculative purchases.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 2800; Bradbury 780; Colaba Land 3400; Currumbhoy 1850; Finlay 1400; Hohincoe 4120; M Petit 5470; New Gerat 1155; Pearls 1850; Standard 3000; Bombay Cotton 1410; Century 1315; Cooria 2800n; David 1745; Ind Malwa 660; Laxmi Cotton 3350; Meyer Sassoon 470; New City 860; Shapurji 447 1/2; Swadeshi 5495; Bombay Dyeing 3840; Central India 5515; Crescent 737 1/2; Fazulbhoy 1940; Kastoorchand 2450; Mathuradas 2660n; Morarji 6000; Pabani 700; Sholapur 14000; Vishnu Cot 1600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 550; B Burma N I 257 1/2; B Fleur 3150; Katni Ordy 390; Tata Iron Defd 9-0; Scindia S S am 6 pr; Alcock 940; Bt Burma Pet 21 1/2; B Steam 472 1/2; Katni Defd 1580; Tata Hydro 1225, B I G Ins 3pr; B Burma 630; B Tramways 1077 1/2; Bundi Cement 50/8; Tata Iron Ordy 175; Tata Oil 390; Tata Bank 48.

RAILWAYS.

Ahd Dholka 101; Can Pro Ry 92; Sindh Light Ry 115; Ahd Prantij 525; Hoshiarpur 67; Upper Sindh 75; Amritsar Patti 94; Sialkote 73; Tapti Valley 570.

CALCUTTA SHARE MAKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The market to-day opened firm with a fairly general inquiry. Coal shares were in more favour, and a fair turn over was reported, interest centering chiefly on good dividend paying stocks. Burrakurs were done up to Rs. 52/8, Ranegunge Rs. 64, and Standard Rs. 82. In the jute section, the prices were well maintained and a large business put through particularly in Kamarhattys. In the miscellaneous section, Bengal Bridge and Bolts and the British India Tobacco were in demand. Cotton shares opened strong with Dunbars at Rs. 730, but later in the afternoon, profit-taking took place and the price fell to Rs. 690. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 780, Bokaro and Ramgur 23, Borrea prefs 80, Burrakur 51, Ghusick 23/10, Mundalpore (fully paid) 103, North West (Country) 50/8 prem, Raneegunge 64/8, Standard 93, Gopalichuck 13-4, New Kesurgarh 63/4, Sendra 31.

Jute:—Alliance 819 small lot, Anglo India 483, Barnagore 176 Budge Budge 633/9, Clive 320 small lot, Century 11/8, Delta 670, Empire 91, Fort Gloster 1090, Fort William 524, Gourepore 1240, Gondalpara 1665, Hooghly 130, Howrah 48/4, Kamarhatty 1075, Kanknarrah 854/8, Kinnison 1237, Lansdowne 476, Northbrook 89/8, Naihati prefs 105/8, Nudea 95/8, Orient 230, Reliance 51/8, Standard 755 small not, Union 960 small not.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 14/4, Arrah Sasaram Railway 54, Acme Oil 6/9, Behar Rice 7/8 Bengal Bridge and Bolts 7/4 prem, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 670, British India Corporation (deferred) 19/4, British India Tobacco 16/12, Burn and Co, 7 per cent prefs 105, Central Provinces Cement 11/12 small lot, Cassipore Cotton Ginning 31/12, Dunbar Cotton 690, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pres 72, Hume Pipe 16/4, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 7 prem and (old 4/8 prem, Kumardhubi Engineering 38/8 small lot, Keshoram Cotton 18/4, Mackenzie and Co, 13/12, Madans Theatre 15, New Motors 11, Pioneer Sugar 19/8 Rangoon Port Trust (debentures 1910/1940) 72/8, Surma Valley Saw Mills 10/8, Titaghur Paper 508, Bengal Flour 566, Bengal Paper 142, Carew and Co, 103, Tinnevelly Cotton 4/12 prem, United Flour 37/4.

Government paper three and half per cent was quoted at Rs. 59/4, small lots at 59/8. War bonds (1922/23) at 98/4 1925 at 99/8 and 1928 at 100/2 per cent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is a memorandum of the Bank's Profit for the half year ended 30th June 1920.

Total Profit Rs. 25,48,723-13-11.

Applied as follows—

To Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent per annum free from Income Tax Rs. 4,50,000 Bonus at the rate of 5 per cent per annum free from Income Tax Rs. 2,50,000; Special Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent per annum free from Income Tax Rs. 1,00,000; Transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 6,00,000; Transferred to Depreciation on Securities Rs. 3,00,000; Transferred to Pension Fund Rs. 1,00,000, Carried forward Rs. 4,48,723-13-11; Rs. 25,48,723-13-11

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, July 9.)

Mr. K. Asaf Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, to be Editor of the Indian Law Reports, New Law Series, vice Mr W. L. Weldon, Barrister-at-Law, resigned.

Mr. G. G. Naqkarni to be substantively pro tem, Editor of the Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, till relieved by Mr. Kemp, or pending further orders.

Mr. Azimkhan Inayatkhan to take rank as a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector next below Mr. Divakar Sumitrarao Modak.

Mr. Shavakshah Manekji Talati to revert as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Manucheherbeg Mirza Ghulam Razabag to revert as substantive pro tem. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Jivatram Pritamdas Chandnani to revert as Acting Deputy Collector.

Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Collector of Broach vice Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Jayaram Shamdas Punjabi to act as Deputy Collector in Sind, vice Mr. T. A. Murphy proceeding on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. Ramchandra Dhondev Indolikar to continue to act as District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar.

Mr. H. M. Kirkwood to the Assistant Collector, Salt and Excise, Nasik Sub-division, vice Mr. S. J. Taleyarkhan reverting.

Mr. . H. Barford, on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Salt and Excise; Dharwar Sub-division.

Mr. W. T. W. Dubois to act temporarily Assistant Collector, Salt and Excise, Dharwar Sub-division, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. H. M. Kirkwood till relieved by Mr. L. H. Barford.

Mr. Raghavendra Pandik Pandit to be District Deputy Collector, Dharwar, vice Mr. Ganpatrao Krishna Kumble reverting.

Mr. W. Grieve, Acting Educational Inspector in Sind, to be on special duty in connection with the Conference of Inspecting officers and others to be held in Poona at the end of July 1920 for the discussion of cetrain educatiotnal questions.

Mr. Nurruddin Ahmed Ghulamally, to hold charge of the office of Educational Inspector in Sind in addition to his own duties during the period of Mr. Grieve's deputation.

JAILBIRD'S MANIA FOR JAIL LIFE.

YEARS FOR STEALING SHOES

Recently Sub-Inspector N. B. Patankar, of the Bandra Police, charged a Surti Syce by the name of Prema Jina in the Bandra Resident Magistrates Court with the theft of a brand new pair of shoes worth Rs. 21 and some clothes of the aggregate value of Rs. 33 belonging to Mahomed Dawood, a victoria driver in the service of Mr. Tommy DeMote, of Hill Road, Bandra. The accused also was in this gentleman's service as a Syce.

Enquiry into his antecedents revealed that he had inhaled the atmosphere of various jails in India and that he had commenced his criminal career when quite a boy. On the occasion of his first offence of theft he was sent to a Juvenile reformatorty for five years. Scarcely had he got out of this institution when he was sent to jail for another light fingered escapade. Six other convictions followed showing that he had spent in all seven years in jail. His intramural existence covered a period of twelve years out of his short life of thirty years. For his last offence of stealing shoes etc., he was committed to the Criminal Sessions at Thana, where he was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered to report his residence to the Police for three years after his discharge from jail.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 8th July.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 8th July. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	1 29	22 11	13 56	32 71
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	1 14	22 60	12·32	35·9
Esplanade (Cola Tej. Hospital) ..	1 58	22 62	13·11	35·0
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	1 67	23 68	15 52	37·1

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th July 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahs.	29.596	inchs
Temperature of Air	78.8	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9	"
Dew Point	76.3	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.921	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	9.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	81.1	"
Minimum do.	75.4	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.	
Movement of Wind	305	Miles.
Fall of Rain	4.59	Inches.
Total fall during month	18.78	"
Do. do. year	23.26	"
Additional all of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th	0.31	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.	LOW WATER Day of month	Bombay mean Time h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.
	July			July		
Fri	9	m 4 14	24 11	9	m 9 54	19 10
		4 12a	26 2		11 2a	18 0
Sat.	10	m 5 28	24 11	10	m 11 8	20 8
		5 12a	25 10			
Sun.	11	m 6 44	25 3	11	m 0 9	17 7
		6 21a	25 7		0 40a	21 0
Mon.	12	m 8 5	26 0	12	m 1 17	16 10
		7 55a	25 8		1 10a	20 8
Tues.	13	m 9 17	27	13	m 2 24	16 1
		8 55a	26 2		2 21a	19 11
Wed.	14	m 10 14	28 4	14	m 3 20	15 3
		9 55a	26 10		4 19a	18 11
Thur.	15	m 8 12	25 2	15	m 8 59	15 11
		3 26a	26 8		10 4a	18 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard time during the ensuing weeks:—

July.	Sunset.	Sunrise.
" 9 (Friday)	6h. 8m.	6h. 20m.
" 10 (Saturday)	6h. 6m.	6h. 20m.
" 11 (Sunday)	6h. 6m.	6h. 20m.
" 12 (Monday)	6h. 6m.	6h. 20m.
" 13 (Tuesday)	6h. 7m.	6h. 20m.
" 14 (Wednesday)	6h. 7m.	6h. 20m.
" 15 (Thursday)	6h. 7m.	6h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last Quarter, July 9th., 10h. 55-6m. a.m.; New Moon, 16th. 1h. 56-0m. a.m.; First Quarter, 23rd. 0h. 50-4m. a.m.; Full Moon, 31st, 4h. 49-3m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 8th July 1920 was 29.775 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg.

In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time' the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER RBPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 a hours on Thursday, the 8th July 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.75" of rain and Delhi 0.85". Skies are moderately clouded except in the south-west Punjab. Humidity is in excess and day temperature is below normal at Rawalpindi, Hissar and Delhi. Night temperature is above normal at Multan, but is below it at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.82" of rain and Jhansi 0.29". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the west of the division. Day temperature is below normal except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana except at Bikaner, but the falls have generally been light: Jodhpur has had 0·54" and Mount Abu 0.44". Skies are moderately clouded in the area of rain and are lightly clouded else where. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind, but is locally above normal in Rajputana, while night temperature is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen except in Cutch and west Kathiawar; Rajkot has had 0.95", Bhavnagar-Para 4.52", Surat 0.27" Ahmedabad 0.17", Neemuch 0.63" and Indore 3.21". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West and at Surat and Bhavnagar-Para, while night temperature is lower than usual at Ahmedabad. Both day and nigh usual at Ahmedabad. Both day and night temperatures are above normal in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.— Light rain has been nearly general in the northern half of the division, the only fall exceeding half an inch being 1.00" at Khandwa. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the area of fall. Day temperature is below normal generally, the deficiency being considerable at Khandwa and Hosnanga bad, where night temperature is also low.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 1.29", Ratnagiri 0.85", Mormugao 1.35" and Karwar 0.82". Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain fall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; Poona reports 1.38", Sholapur 0.52" and Belgaum 0.99". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is moderately or considerably below normal.

General Remarks.—There has been a decrease of rainfall in Hyderabad and the Central Provinces, but elsewhere the monsoon has continued very active and some heavy falls are reported from Kathiawar, Central India West and Malabar, the heaviest being 4.52" at Bhavnagar-Para. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan, the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar, Central India West, the northern half of the Central Provinces, south Rajputana and the west of the United Provinces and local in the Madras Deccan, the north Bombay Deccan and the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is low in the area lying to the north latitude 16 degrees N. and longitude 74 degrees E. Seas have become moderate on the south Malabar coast, but continue rough elsewhere as far north as Ratnagiri.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in the United Provinces, north Rajutana and the Central Provinces, but may decrease in Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and the north Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 7th July 1920.

The monsoon continues vigorous and aided by the western disturbance has extended in the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the west of the United Provinces east Rajputana, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, the west of the United Provinces, the west and south Punjab, the east of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Gujarat and Mysore.

Cmief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy, Moulmein one and a half inches; Kyaukpyu two; Akyab three. Minbu, Myitkyina, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar one and a half; Cuttack two; Chiabasa, Mussooree one; Mukteswar two; Bareilly one and a half; Sialkot two; Murree one; Sutna four; Parbhani two; Hanamkonda one and a half; Mercara two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 8th JULY 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humdity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( ) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	96.8	85.7	78	..	0	—0.07
Muskat	89.8	81.8	77	..	0	—0.14
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.6	90.8	51	..	1.19	+0.08
Rawalpindi ..	93.2	71.5	79	1.75	9.07	—0.47
Lahore	100.8	82.1	61	..	0.32	—2.71
Hissar	98.2	81.7	76	..	0.24	—2.43
Ambala	94.6	82.1	72	..	4.13	—1.98
Delhi	85.2	79.3	86	0.85	5.42	+0.13
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	86.3	79.1	84	0.82	6.10	+1.33
Mainpuri	88.3	81.3	80	0.03	3.10	—1.76
Jhansi	89.4	78.7	90	0.29	3.89	—3.73
Cawnpore	91.0	81.1	85	0.03	2.73	—2.11
Allahabad	95.0	81.0	81	..	1.65	—5.03
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	111.0	90.2	44	..	1.00	+0.63
Karachi	91.2	83.6	77	..	0.01	—1.32
Ajmer	89.4	77.4	86	0.26	8.07	+4.32
Jalpur	88.2	74.2	81	0.06	11.29	+7.18
Kotah	87.6	78.6	90	0.12	6.51	+1.88
Mount Abu ..	76.2	68.9	90	0.44	12.41	+2.01
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98.7	82.5	92	..	4.65	+1.69
Dwarka	89.2	83.2	84	..	5.81	+1.52
Veraval	85.5	80.6	92	0.02	12.67	+7.03
Rajkot	95.4	77.7	84	0.95	10.75	+4.05
Bhavnagar Para ..	94.4	76.6	87	4.52	13.89	+7.39
Surat	84.0	76.4	95	0.27	10.27	—2.43
Ahmedabad ..	96.6	75.1	96	0.17	6.68	—0.75
Deesa	96.3	79.2	77	0.03	5.92	+1.78
Neemuch	93.9	73.8	96	0.63	9.71	+3.82
Indore	81.6	72.1	93	3.21	6.83	+1.53
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	84.9	75.7	93	0.10	63.2	—5.55
Saugor	85.4	74.4	94	0.88	15.20	+5.43
Hoshangabad ..	79.7	72.4	97	0.10	9.19	+0.30
Khandwa	78.0	71.7	86	1.00	10.75	+3.48
Akola	88.5	74.5	80	0.02	3.99	—3.08
Amraoti	80.7	72.4	85	0.08	5.43	—3.28
Nagpur	84.9	74.6	80	0.01	7.21	—4.84
Chanda	85.7	75.2	90	0.03	6.16	—4.36
Balpur	86.8	73.6	83	0.14	5.61	—5.78
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.1	76.2	89	1.29	22.11	—4.14
Ratnagiri	82.3	75.9	86	0.85	25.46	—13.36
Marmugoa ..	84.3	76.1	88	1.35	38.67	—4.97
Karwar	83.3	75.8	91	0.82	41.72	—7.56
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	84.6	74.5	79	0.01	2.33	—3.53
Ahmednagar ..	84.9	71.2	86	0.02	2.13	—3.77
Poona	77.0	70.0	87	1.38	8.21	+1.62
Sholapur	77.0	71.0	81	0.52	1.68	—4.85
Bijapur	80.1	70.5	84	0.25	4.67	+0.85
Belgaum	72.9	67.3	93	0.99	11.19	—0.67
Aurangabad ..	79.1	71.0	85	0.22	1.10	—5.99
Nizamabad (Indr).	84.9	72.9	84	0.04	11.13	+3.34
Hyderabad ..	76.7	72.0	81	0.03	8.03	+2.07
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore ..	83.6	74.2	92	2.03	61.23	+12.88
Calicut	79.7	73.3	99	3.85	69.93	+27.12
Cochin	84.7	76.1	82	0.25	55.73	+20.08
Colombo	84.4	78.1	86	0.01	18.01	+9.02
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	89.1	76.2	73	..	4.64	—1.24
Bellary	86.1	73.7	68	0.18	0.70	—1.65
Cuddapah	96.0	81.7	65	..	3.80	—0.39
Madras	97.2	82.7	59	..	0.61	—2.23
Bangalore	81.1	66.0	83	..	3.61	—0.45
Coimbatore ..	86.7	71.0	81	0.10	1.83	—0.24
Trichinopoly ..	99.8	79.7	61	..	0.88	—0.97
Negapatam ..	97.8	81 4	63	..	0.70	—1.05

RAIN BADLY NEEDED EVERYWHERE

The season report for the last week summarises the general agricultural situation in the presidency thus:

During the week there was rain throughout the Presidency proper, but it was partial and insufficient and more is badly needed everywhere. Sowing of kharif crops continues but was retarded in parts for want of sufficient rain. The supply of fodder and water was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains are stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	53 to 67
Gujarat	17 to 63
Konkan	42 to 47
Deccan	35 to 49
Karnatak	45 to 64

THE WHEATER.

S S War Hathor:—The B I S N Co's steamer War Hathor, which arrived here from Busreh, weather experienced during the voyage, heavy sea, moderate S.-W. wind.

GARLICK & Co.

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Bridges, Roofs, Tanks, Structural Works, Casting and Steel work of all descriptions.

Large Stock of

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HINDOOS AND STUDENTS

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Bombay.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

Prices in England, 1/3 and 3/-

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

July 8.

S S Chakdina, Oliver., Busreh.
S S Zayanee, Mirylees, Aden.
S S War Hathor, Holmer, Busreh.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:—

S S Baorda, Fitt, Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer City of Bombay for Karachi.
Steamer Nellore for London.
Steamer Syria for London.
Steamer Clan Robertson for Antwerp.
Steamer Ahmedy for Jeddah.

S S Chakdina:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakdina, 1597 tons, Captain A E Oliver, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and troops.

S S Zayani:—The P G S N Co's steamer Zayani, 2627 tons, Captain J S Merylees, arrived in harbur yesterday from Aden, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

S S War Hathor:—The B I S N Co's steamer War Hathor, 1341 tons, Captain S R Holmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with ballast and 2 deck passengers.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Baroda, 1898 tons, Captain W A Fitt, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

EXPORTS

July 8.

S S Niruana for Genoa:—310 bales cotton, Chaturbhuj Peraj and Co; 2002 cwts rape seed, B G Gorio and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S Salerno for Hamburg:—440 bpales cotton, Kiiachand Devchand and Co.

S S Salerno for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd, 392 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Vurdhuman Bros.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—360 bales cotton, Nippon Menkoa Kabushiki Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd.

S S Indus Maru for Moji:—451 bales cotton, Nipppn Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Indus Maru for Hongkong:—500 bales cotton Warden and Co; 200 bales cotton, C Bomonji and Co.

S S Bombay Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha Ltd.

S S Syria for Middlesborough:—1000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

IMPORTS

July 8.

S S Saraswati from Cochin, Agents E I S N Co Ltd.—1754 bales coir yarn, 251 bags ginger, 231 bags hepper, 231 bags cocoanut oil.

S S Ntldera from Australia, Agents B I S N Co Ltd.—1 bale 13 cases nursery stock, 20 bars silver, 442 bags green tea, 185 bales tea.

S S Chupra from Rangoon, Agents B I S N Co Ltd.—1650 bales candles, 1 case cotton wicks.

S S Bretwalda from Australia, Agents W and A Graham and Co.—87201 bags wheat.

S S Skuld from Bangkok, Agents Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co Ltd.—156 pieces teak squares, 1197 bundles 69060 pieces scantling.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 8th July 1920:.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Indus Maru	..Kobe	12-7	..O S Kaisha
C & B Bastern Cross	..Calcutta	N F	..J F & Co
D & E Clan Macintyre		N F	..J F & Co
F Ponani ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
G Shinkai Maru ..	N F	N F	..N Y Kaisha
M Egypt ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
N Syria	..London	31-7	..M M & Co
P Nagpur	..Cochin	N F	..A I & C N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

6 Innsmineka	..Busrah	N F	A Nemazee & Co
8 Bombay Maru	..Kobe	14-7	..N Y Kaisha
9 City of Bombay	..Karachi	10-7	..K N & Co
13/18 Graeclus	..Calcutta	N F	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Schiedejk	.. Colombo	10-7	E D Sassoon & Co
3 H T Huswaid	..Suez	8-7	..W & A G & Co
4 Gorala	.. N F	10-7	..M M & Co
6 Merkara	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
7 Umta	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
9 P S S Karadeniz	..	10-7	..B I M
10 Clan Robertson	..N F	N F	..J F & Co
11 Baron Ardrossen	..Calcutta	N F	..W & A G & Co
14 Karapara	..East Africa	11-7	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vallego	.. N F	N F	..Asiatic Pet Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Aras	.. N F	N F	..T M & Co

PERSIA'S APPEALS TO LEAGUE.

COUNCIL MEETING IN LONDON.

PLANS FOR RETURN OF WAR PRISONERS.

The sixth meeting of the Council of the League of Nations was held in mail week in the Picture Gallery at St. James's Palace, Lord Curzon, representing Great Britain, presided, and the other members present were Baron Moncheur (Belgium), Senhor F. de Castello Branco Clark (Brazil), M. de Fleuriau (France), M. D. Caclamanos (Greece), Commendatore Catalini (Italy), Viscount Chinda (Japan), Marquis de Fauta (Spain), and the Secretary-General, Sir Eric Drummond. In attendance were the Persian Foreign Minister, Prince Firouz, and Dr. Nansen.

Lord Curzon, on behalf of the British Government, extended a warm welcome to the representatives of the other powers.

PERSIA'S APPEAL.

In dealing with the Persian question he invited Prince Firuz to take his seat as a member of the Council. This matter was one of no small importance, for it was the first occasion upon which an appeal had been made to the Council of the League to take action under certain articles of the Covenant. The case had arisen out of the communication made by His Highness on behalf of the Persian Government to the Secretary-General of the League last month. That communication had reference to certain acts of aggression perpetrated by the Soviet Government of Russia upon Persian territory in the Caspian Sea. In the latter part of May a naval force of Soviet ships had descended on a Persian port and bombarded it. The appeal of the Persian Government was based on Articles 10 and 11 of the Covenant, and a series of further communications had passed between them and the Secretary of the League. His Highness had asked for a special meeting of the Council to consider the matter, and to assist his Government in the difficult circumstances in which they were placed.

PERSIA AND THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

Prince Firuz had attended a meeting of the Council two days previously, and had given them a long and succinct narrative of what had happened. He had further informed them of certain communications that had passed between his Government and the Soviet authorities at Moscow. That correspondence had related to the retirement of the Soviet troops from Persia, and assurances by the Soviet Government as to their future action and as to the future relations of the two Powers. The correspondence concluded, so far as they had yet gone, in a telegram dated June 12, dispatched to Moscow in almost identical terms by his Highness in London and by the head of the Persian Ministry at Teheran. In that telegram the Persian Government had proposed certain bases for settling this question, and for the establishment of friendly relations between the two Governments in future. To that telegram no reply had as yet been received. Those were the circumstances in which the discussion had taken place at the Council two days previously. They had naturally, tendered their sympathy to the Persian Government in the difficult and unprovoked circumstances in which they had been placed. They thought that in entering upon this discussion with the Soviet authorities the Persian Government had acted properly and rightly, and had indeed anticipated the action which the Council of the League of Nations, had it been called upon to advise, would have recommended. They held that in view of the nature of the correspondence and of the questions put to the Soviet authorities it was only right and proper to await the further progress of the communications. They had asked his Highness to keep them informed of the progress of the negotiations, and had assured him that if at any future stage their help was required they were perfectly willing to take the matter into sympathetic consideration. They had agreed unanimously to the following resolution:—

"The Council of the League of Nations, meeting in London on June 15, 1920, for the purpose of considering the appeal under Articles 10 and 11 of the Covenant made by the Persian Government to the League of Nations in respect of the acts of aggression committed by the Soviet forces against Persian territory, has heard the report of his Highness Prince Firuz, Persian Minister of Foreign Affairs, sitting as a member of the Council. Whereas Prince Firuz has informed the Council of the communications recently exchanged between his Government and the Soviet authorities, and has stated the conditions which were presented to the Soviet authorities by the Persian Government, in particular on June 12, after receipt of a radio from the Soviet; and whereas the fulfilment of these conditions would restore the territorial integrity of Persia, the respect for and preservation of which are guaranteed by the members of the League by Article 10 of the Covenant, and would in this respect give satisfaction to the legitimate requirements of the Persian Government; and whereas, according to declarations made by them on several occasions and through various channels, the Soviet authorities have already ordered the evacuation of Persian territory, and have asserted their peaceful intentions towards Persia; the Council considers that the Persian Government has acted in the best interests of peace, and that it has rightly appealed to the fundamental principle of co-operation laid down in the Covenant in asking the League of Nations to declare its willingness to maintain the territorial integrity of Persia in accordance with Article 10 of the Covenant. The Council decides that before advising upon the means by which the obligations prescribed by the Covenant shall be fulfilled, it is desirable, in order to give every opportunity for the success of the conversations now in progress to await the result of the promises made by the Soviet authorities. In the meantime, the Council request the Persian representative to keep it informed of the march of events through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations."

Prince Firuz signified his acceptance of the resolution, and expressed his thanks to the Council for the sympathetic consideration they had given to the representations made by him on behalf of his Government.

THE COMMISSION TO RUSSIA.

Mr. De Fleuriau (France) presented a report with regard to the proposed Commission of Inquiry to Russia. He stated that the Council, at its session in Rome on May 19, decided to allow the Soviet Government until June 15 to give a clear and definite reply on the question of the admission into Russia of the Commission of Inquiry, and adopted the text of the following telegram which was sent to Moscow on May 20, addressed to M. Tchitcherin, the People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs:—

"The Council of the League of Nations has very carefully considered the answer of the Soviet Government to the wireless telegram sent by the Council on March 17. The Council regrets that after the long delay in replying to the invitation of the Council, the Soviet Government has put forward conditions practically amounting to a refusal. The Soviet Government claim in their reply to differentiate between the States whose representative may be authorised to take part in the proposed inquiry. The League of Nations is a single international organ for the establishment of justice and peace. Its delegates do not represent any particular State; they represent the League itself. The League of Nations still hopes that the Soviet Government will modify its reply. If, however, it cannot accept before June 15, the terms of the request as submitted to it on March 17, the Council of the League of Nations must lay upon the Soviet Government the entire responsibility for frustrating a step prompted solely by the desire to improve international relations and the economic situation of the world."

On May 26 the following reply had been received from Moscow:—

"The Russian Soviet Government has carefully considered your radio-telegram of to-day's date, and it is struck (?) by the character of absolute solidarity attributed by you to the League of Nations in view of the fact that the delegates of the different States which form it do not, according to you, represent the States, but represent the League itself. It is even more to be regretted that this League, which, as you assert has as its aim the establishment of justice and peace, has allowed full liberty to one of its members—viz., Poland—to become the disturber of peace by her aggression against Russia and the Ukraine, and the violator of justice by her attempt to transform the Ukraine into a vassal and oppressed country. The Soviet Government cannot pass over in silence the attitude of the other members of the League who are helping Poland by sending war material and instructors. . . . The direct support given at the same time to the White Guards of Wrangel in Crimea. . . . the complicity of the members of the same political community. The most elementary demands of the security of the Republic make it impossible under these conditions . . . . the 7th . . . . until such time as the military situation created by the Polish offensive has changed sufficiently for considerations of security at the moment imposed on the Soviet Government to lose their present significance."

This telegram from the Soviet Government made the execution of their plan impracticable. The Council of the League, which had been guided in this matter solely by high principles of peace and humanity, could do no more than note the refusal and leave the entire responsibility with the Soviet Government.—"The Times."

BHAVNAGAR ANJU MAN'S REPRESENTATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

Bhavnagar, people were sorry to hear of the externment order of the non-Kathiawari students from the Bahuddin College of Junagadh.

The Anjuman-i-Islam of Bhavnagar, therefore, resolved at a meeting, held on Sunday, the 4th of July, 1920, to write to His Highness the Nawab Saheb, on behalf of the Mussalmans of the Bhavnagar State and respectfully request His Highness to reconsider the baneful order and revoke it.

The Nawab of Junagadh is traditionally a patron of Education and the establishment of the Bahauddin College itself and many other educational institutions in Junagadh is a sufficient proof of its being so.

His late Highness Nawab Rasul Khan Bahadur consented to establish the College in his capital with the express desire and condition that all the Muslim students be educated free and 60 per cent. of students of other communities to be free as well. If for nothing else, at least out of reverence to the memory of his late father the Nawab Saheb should cancel this unpopular order.

To create obstacles in the path of education instead of providing facilities for it will ruin the reputation of the State.

Anjumans of Kathiawar and those outside will all, it may be expected, follow the example of the Bhavnagar Anjuman and request the Nawab Saheb to allow students from outside Kathiawar to be Benefit by the Bahauddin College.

A Lahore message of July 7 says Mr. Justice Broadway has been granted one month's leave from September 28th in continuation of long vacation. His Lordship will be proceeding to England. (A. P.).

INDIAN RAILWAYS AND 3RD CLASS PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you will kindly publish the following in the columns of your widely circulated paper:—

It is well known that the treatment accorded to 3rd class passengers over Indian Railways are absolutely intolerable and the fares charged on them are already exhorbitant. I am afraid that the conference of the Railway Authorities at Bangalore to consider the question of increasing 3rd class fares is sure to terminate with a successful and substantial increase in the present rates of fares. No sensible person fails to comprehend the motives of the Railway Authorities in this connection. Obviously it is to increase the ever-increasing comforts of the 1st and 2nd class passenger at the expense of those travelling 3rd class. In my opinion and I hope it is the opinion of the general public also, the Railways are constructed and developed in India for the benefit of the Indian people and for the comfortable and speedy conveyance of our countrymen and those interested in the welfare of our country and not to fill the pockets of the Shareholders of the Railway Companies. In almost every country and more especially in India the majority of the people are either poor or belonging to the middle class and it is they who travel most in 3rd class compartments. The 3rd class compartments, especially on the B. B. and C. I., the South Indian and other Railways are often hopelessly unfit for the carriage of passengers. There are no glass wipdows to protect passengers from the rain and cold, no proper lighting, the roofs are leaky and for these comforts we are to pay higher rates of fares. Is it not high time for us to beg all these grievances redressed? Yet another and perhaps the most predominant amongst the grievances of the unfortunate 3rd class passengers is the reservation of certain compartments in a train for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. This practice is observed by many Railway Companies and especially by the G. I. P. Railway. If there are such European and Anglo-Indians who can't afford to pay the fare of a higher class and yet if they feel ashamed and inconvenient to travel in 3rd class along with others, I think the best way for them is to avoid travel and not to commit this Public nuisance. It was only the other day while I was coming from Poona by the Poona Passenger train, that I found all the compartments full without even standing space, although I arrived at the station 10 minutes before the departure of the train. After wandering up and down the platform I found a compartment reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. I got into it and found there only two Anglo-Indian passengers although it was labelled to carry 24 passengers. Finding me in my poor Indian dress the two passengers asked me to quit the carriage on the plea that it is reserved for them and on my refusal they reported the matter to the Guard, who himself was an Anglo-Indian and who in turn asked me to vacate the place as Indians and especially Hindoos are not to travel by such compartments. All my protests were in vain and before I could thrust myself into another third class compartment with my luggage, the train had started; but fortunately I managed to get into a compartment although I had to stand all the way till the train reached Kalyan. Thus the colour bar is at work over the Railways and it is poor comfort that we enjoy. Yet the Railway Companies want to increase 3rd class fares, and I hope the Public, the Press and the Government will take the necessary steps to prevent this scandal before it is too late.

Yours, etc.,

"AN INDIAN THIRD CLASS PASSENGER."

NAURU ISLAND AGREEMENT BILL.

DEBATE IN STANDING COMMITTEE OF COMMONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July, 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. July, 8.

In the House of Commons the Standing Committee which is considering the Nauru Island Agreement Bill Lord Robert Cecil moved an amendment making the agreement subject to the provisions of Article 22 of the Convenant of the League of Nations.

Sir J. D. Rees asked if it were seriously contended that when the mandate was granted to a great nation for the administration of a territory it must come to the Council of the League for approval for any action taken.

Mr. Leslie Wilson in charge of the Bill disagreed with the amendment. He said that if the Government accepted it the acceptance would involve the admission that the agreement did not accord with the Treaty. The agreement was signed by the Premiers of Britain, Australia, and New Zealand and the Treaty of peace bore the same signatures. To accept such an amendment would suggest that those gentlemen were not prepared to carry out the Peace treaty. His amendment was unnecessary. Long discussion followed. On a division the amendment was carried by 16 votes to 15.

DAMAGE OF RUPEES FIVE LAKH TO MANGROL THROUGH CYCLONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KATHIAWAR, July 7.

It is reported that the damage done in the Mangrol State during the recent cyclone is estimated at Rupees five lakhs.

BANDRA FISHER ROMANCE.

WOULD-BE BRIDEGROOM SENT TO JAIL.

On Monday, came to a close in the Court of Mr. D. R. Desai, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, an interesting case, arising from the romantic love affairs of a pair of lovers belonging to the Hindu fisher community, which had been going on for some time, and in which a young fisherman named Ramcrishna Mukta, his father and eight others had been charged under sections 147 and 457 I.P.C. by the Bandra police with the offences of rioting and house-breaking by night in that the accused on the night of the 26th February, formed themselves into an unlawful assembly, and proceeding to the house of the complainant Sravan Benda, a Danda fisherman, entered the same by breaking open the door for the purpose of forcibly carrying off the complainant's daughter Howlu.

Howlu was for a long time in love with Ramcrishna, a love which, it appears, was thoroughly reciprocated. To bring matters to a climax, the father of Ramcrishna told one Dharma, a relative of the complainant, if he would like to give his daughter Howlu, in marriage to his son. The complainant, it appears, quite bluntly, repudiated the offer telling him that he did not care to marry his daughter to a man of such bad character as Ramcrishna. Inspite of this Ramkrishna did not lose heart and to determined to have his Howlu, he eloped with his dulcinea to Bombay, where he lived with her "admittedly and beyond doubt," (to use the magistrate's words) as husband and wife. Having lived for some time in Bombay, the couple returned to their native village of Danda where also they lived together for some time.

THE RAID.

One Saturday morning Howlu's father met her near a shop and took her to his house. As Howlu was being piloted home by her father, an unpleasant *contretemps* occurred: Ramcrishna stumbled upon them on the way, and claimed his Howlu. His efforts, however, to snatch off the girl from her father's company failed. Ramcrishna vowed vengence. This meeting occurred on a Saturday. Soon, on the night of the next day, at about 11 o'clock, Ramcrishna with a gang of some hooligans made a raid on the house of Dharma. The door having been found then breaking it open entered the house, and once there on the ground floor they essayed to find access to the top floor where the inmates had taken refuge. As the Cattle was raging the most impassionate importunities were made and cries were heard; "Oh Howlu come down, Oh Howlu jump down we are here to hop you." In the meanwhile Mr. Goolam Hossein, a well known Khoja merchant of Danda came down upon them with or irresistable force. This gentleman has a large retinue of 'Bhaias' and an army of labourers working under him. No sooner did he behold what was going on he ordered his men: "catch hold of these people." This order came like a bomb in their midst and they all ran helter skelter for their lives. One of the accused, a Bombay man, was pinned down by Mr. Goolam Hoosein as he was running away. The others were subsequently arrested.

On one of the hearing a dramatic scene was enacted in the courthouse before the magistrates. As the accused was in the dock Howlu glided up to him and amorously holding him by the hand said to him in the loving tone of a love-stricken woman panting to join her lover." I must have you. "I must go with you." His worship, apparently scandalised at this unprecedented scene, warned the couple that he would have nothing of such erotic exhibitions in his court and that if they wished to indlige in it they could do so outside the Court premises.

The judgment of the magistrate was wound up with the finding that accused No. 1 2 and five others were guilty of the offence stated in the charge and as No. 1 had brought the men to carry off Howlu by force he deserved a severe punishment. No. 1 was accordingly sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment. Moreover as the accused was concerned in several cases and it was necessary to keep the place he was ordered to furnish security for the amount of Rs. 50, with one surety for the like amount, for a period of six months succeeding the period of his incarceration. All the other accused except Nos. 5 6 and 7 were sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Peter DeSouza Pleader appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Paul DeSouza M.A., LL.B., defended accused No: 7 and Mr. M. M. Karbhari, pleader, the rest.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY PARSI LADY.

ARREST BY WARRANT CANCELLED

(From our Correspondent.)

In this case, in which Munchershaw D. Bhedwa and Meherbai Framji Baruchs are being tried before Mr. D. R. Desai, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, on a charge of defamation brought against them by Miss Lily Paul, of Bandra, and the facts of which have been already reported in these columns, it will be remembered that a charge was framed by the Magistrate against both the accused. Upon this Meherbai made an application to the High Court to quash the proceedings against her for reasons mentioned in her petition.

Their Lordships without expressing any opinion on the merits of the case observed that there were no sufficient grounds to determine the case on merits. It would be an unusual procedure to do that and their Lordships therefore discharged the rule.

So the case came up again for hearing in the Bandra Court on Wednesday.

NEITHER MEHERBAI NOR HER SOLICITOR IN COURT.

Mr. Joshi, B.A., LL.B., appeared for the complainant. Accused No. 1 was present as also his counsel Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar-at-Law. Neither Meherbai was present nor any one to represent her.

His Worship after waiting for some time to see if Meherbai or any one in her behalf would come, said that Meherbai, accused No. 2 was exempted from personal appearance and permitted to be represented by her pleader. None, however, appeared. The High Court had ordered the case to be soon decided. The Solicitors of Meherbai were informed by the Court of the day fixed, but they did not care to reply to the letter. Accused No. 1 said that he was punished for the neglect of accused No. 2, to appear before the Court as he would have to pay his counsel's fees. His worship remarked that this was a fact, and therefore it was necessary to prevent any further delay and any inconvenience to accused No. 1 that a bailable warrant should be issued against Meherbai to ensure her attendance on 14th July at 12 noon.

After this order was made Mr. Chitnis, Solicitor, appeared before the Court at 3-30 p.m. and presented a petition in which it was stated that it was an accident that none could appear for Meherbai who is lying ill at Poona. Mr. Chitnis undertook that either Meherbai would be present on 14th July (at 12 noon) the date fixed for the next hearing or that she would be represented by her pleader. So the arrest of Meherbai by warrant was cancelled

GREEK PREMIER ON TURKISH TREATY.

FRENCH ARMISTICE WITH KEMAL.

The special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes from Paris in mail week:—

It is rumoured here that M. Veniselos, who is expected soon to arrive in Paris on his way to London, has set out to oppose any alteration of the Turkish Treaty.

The immediate spring of his action, according to certain well-informed quarters, may be considered in connection with the Armistice which General Gourmaul has lately concluded with Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader.

ADRIATIC DISPUTE.

NITTI'S PROPOSALS FOR COMPROMISE

PARIS, Thursday.

A Rome despatch to the "Matin" states that a Laibach journal publishes the text, sent from Trieste, of the compromise proposed by Signor Nitti, the Italian Premier, for the solution of the Adriatic problem.

According to this compromise the boundaries of the Friuli, the borderland to the east of the Piave, are defined in accordance with President Wilson's suggestion, except that some concessions have been made to Italy, which will more efficaciously ensure the defence of Trieste and the naval base of Pola. Abbazia remains Jugo-Slav and Lovrana Italian.

The town of Fiume is placed under Italian sovereignty, the port being administered by the League of Nations. Sussak becomes Jugo-Slav, and Italy receives the istlands of Lussin and Cherso.

The whole of Dalmatia goes to Jugo-Slavia, with the exception of Zara, which is made an autonomous town.—Reuter. The "Manchester Guardian."

AERIAL POSTAGE STAMP FOR FRANCE

When the aerial post was first instituted, letters were merely stamped "Poste par avion", and ordinary postage stamps to the value of 8 francs 25 centimes (or more, according to the weight of the letter) were used. Now, however, the French postal authorities have instituted a special stamp for the aerial post.

It is long in shape and printed in red and blue, showing violet tints where the two colours intermingle. In the centre is the head of Guynomer, who will always live in the memory of the French as the type of the perfect airman. Below the head is a palm and above is a Victory with a flag. To the right are the words: "Republique Francaise. Correspondance par Avion", and the word "Postes" appears in the bottom left-hand corner.

Collectors' demands have become so insistent that post offices refuse to sell the stamp, and it is only possible to procure one by actually sending a letter by aeroplane, when the post office clerk himself affixes the stamp to the letter.—Reuter "The Manchester Guardian."

WOMAN'S RESCUE PLUNGE.

FULLY DRESSED.

An unknown woman, fully dressed, plunged into the Thames at Windsor in mail week to help to rescue two people thrown from a punt which had collided with a motor-launch near the G. W. R. bridge.

Two young men in a dinghy rescued young French woman and Mr. E. Wright, of Golder's Green, N. W., who had gone to her aid, and another man was picked up by the motor-launch.

All this time the unknown woman was swimming round to make sure that no one had escaped notice, and then she was hauled aboard the launch. She was taken to the Thames Hotel, where she was given fresh clothing.

When her own clothes were dry she changed and left without giving her name. A woman eye-witness said it was the pluckiest thing she had seen.—The "Daily Mail."

The first meeting of the committee appointed by the Bengal Legislative Council to consider the cause of high prices and to suggest measures to prevent profiteering will be held on the 27th. (A. P.).

KUNTAL KAUMUDI OIL

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It is "very soothing," says Pandit Prithinath. "Of great medicinal efficacy," according to Lokamanya Tilak. "Refreshingly Cooling," says the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjia; and last, but not the least, says the "Poet-Laureate" of Asia, Sir Rabindranath Tagore:—

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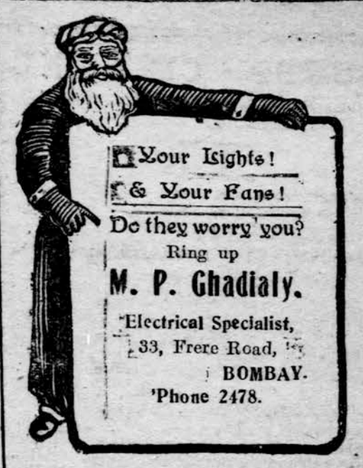

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. Morea with the outward mails expected to arrive at noon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

D'SOUZA—July 7th at Mapuca Marie, the beloved wife of Santana Pascoal of Mapuca and sister of C. S. D'Souza, Government Telegraphs. Deeply mourned by her husband children, parents, brothers and sisters.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury empanelled in the case Emp. v. Mutayala Rejana Gopala and another are required to attend at the High Court to-day at 1 p.m. (S. T.) instead of at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.) as already intimated to them.

REVERSE COUNCILS

It is notified for general information that Reverse Councils amounting to £1,000,000 will be offered for sale on Thursday the 15th July 1920.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 6th inst was 304 and on the 7th was 304 1/2.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. Mattra via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Mr. Narayen Mulhar Joshi, will deliver a public lecture at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday next on "My Experiences in America" at Girgaum Gujarati Boys' School.

SETH DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS DISPENSARY

During the last month of June the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 1,876. Among them the number of new admission was 273.

A CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

Dr Shanker Purshottam Agharkar, M.A., P.N.D., sir Rash Bihari Ghosh, Professor of Botany, Calcutta University, will be congratulated at a public meeting to be held under the auspices of Bramhan Sabha at Hira Baug near C. P. Tank at 9 p.m. to-day.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Total mortality in the city of Bombay on Wednesday was 102 against 163 and 181 of last and year before last on the corresponding day. 12 attacks were recorded from cholera, which included 11 Mussulman pilgrims to Haj.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 26th June:—

Bombay City 5; Belgaum District 4; Dharwar District 18; Karachi City 4; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 23; Total 54.

THE AGARKAR DAY.

The Agarkar Day will be celebrated tomorrow. The following programme is arranged:

11-30 a.m. (S. T.): Cosmopolitan dinner at the premises of Young Men's Educational Association, Jayakar's House, Kandewady.

4-0 p.m. (S. T.): Public meeting at the Servants of India Society's Hall. There will be an Elocution Competition. The Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat will preside and Prof. W. B. Patwardhan will deliver the principal address. Special arrangements have been made for ladies.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday the 8th July 1920.

Total amount of tenders received, Bombay £30,000,000; Elsewhere £33,090,000; Total £63,090,000.

Total amount accepted, Bombay £479,000; Elsewhere £521,000; Total £1,000,000.

EXTENSION OF TRAMWAYS.

The Bombay Government Gazette publishes a notification sanctioning the extension by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited, of the tramway lines from the Frere Road Terminus at Wari Bunder along Reay Road to Victoria Road Overbridge.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

USE OF CRIMINAL FORCE AGAINST MINOR.

ONE ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 7 YEARS.

King-Emperor v. (1) Hussein Hasan and (2) Jaintabai ..... Accused.

The two accused in this case were put up for trial. The first accused being charged with using criminal force to one Ruth Fernandez a minor under 12 years of age, and the second accused with abetment thereof.

Mr. D. A. Ghaswala appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Arad appeared for the accused.

The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty against the first accused and of not guilty against the second. His Worship agreeing with the verdicts sentenced the first accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered the second accused to be acquitted and discharged.

"ARMENIANS AT VARIANCE"

With reference to the report of the case which appeared in our issue of Tuesday under the above heading it is necessary to state that allegations of extortion and ill-will against the priest, so far from being acquiesced in, were strenuously objected to by the Solicitor for the Church authorities as being irrelevant to the charge and unfounded in fact. The charge was brought by the Police under section 452 of the Indian Penal Code and the Magistrate having heard the opening for the Police in support of the charge pointed out that the Police had brought the charge under the wrong section and the Solicitor for the Church authorities conceded that that was so. This was the ground on which the case was compounded and the accused's undertaking recorded. We regret that our report did not make it quite clear that the charge of extortion and ill-will made against the priest was not acquiesced in by the Solicitor for the Church authorities and that the reason for compounding the case had nothing to do with this allegation.

SPORTING NEWS.

BANGOLORE RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 8.

There was a larger attendance at the second day's races to-day than on the previous day and some interesting sport was witnessed. The weather was cloudy and threatening but fortunately rain was held up. Those present included the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Barton. There were seven events on the card and there were some scratchings at the last moment but so much as to the reduce fields to a small number as the was the case in the past on Cup days. Six ran in the Arabian Plate (A Class). From a good start Long Boat and Peshwa had the lead but at the quarter mile Mechanic and Reuter came up and at the distance post Reuter ran out of the rails and came third. In the Lal Bagh Plate the whole field closed up at the bend though Nile King was leading and after an exciting fight No Ball came past the winning post. In the race for the Ulsoor Plate, Munderah and Little Wonder started favourites and Little Wonder won by half a length from Berinthia, Munderah coming third. The important event of the day was the race for the Maharajha's Cup. Verres was only scratching in that race. At first Cistern and Tete Monte were equally favoured subsequently Cistern, securing greater attention. Cistern (trained by G. Murdison) was in excellent form and leading along with Tete Monte from the start it justified the confidence reposed, while Tete Monte came only third. Barsen taking the second place. In the Agaram Plate it was a close fight though Dara Bay, favourite, could not beat its stable companion Goras Darling which won by half a length. In the Leonidas Purse with the exception of Red Duke which started favourite with Cobble all the rest belonged to the Mysore stable, the prominent being from H. H. the Maharajah's stable. Favourites could only secure places, Maple coming in as winner.

The following are the details:—

BANGALORE, July 8.

THE ARABIAN PLATE. Division A.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr M Goculdass' MECHANIC, 9/7, Purtoosingh 1

Messrs A R Kesava Mudaliars and V A M Swamy's PESHWA, 8/7, Neherji 2

Mr J Cromwell's REUTER, 8/7, Smith ... 3

Also ran:—Long Boat 8/4, Arab Knight 8/2, Silver King 8/0.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Mechanic, Long Boat and Reuter, 5 to 4 against Peshwa, 6 to 1 Arab Knight, 10 to 1 Silver King.

Won by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 min 27 2/5 secs.

THE LALBAGH PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs

Mr. J C Galstaun's NO BALL, 9/0, Wallaci 1

Mr W J Souttar's MYRIAN, 9/2, Smith ... 2

H H the Maharaja of Patiala's LAVENIR, 8/2, Japheth 3

Also ran:—Nile King 8/12, L Japoneta 8/0, Belle Chance 8/0, Silk and Scarlet 8/0, Sibeli de Longlon 7/5.

Betting:—5 to 2 against No Ball, 2 to 1 against Lavenir, 3 to 1 Myrian, 4 to 1 Belle Chance, 6 to 1 the rest.

Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length between second and third.

Time:—1 min 30 3/5 secs.

THE ULSOOR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

H H the Maharaja of Patiala's LITTLE WONDER, 8/12, Japheth 1

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's BERINTHIA, 8/12, Donnel 2

C G Desaraj Urs' MUNDERAH, 9/0, Purtoosingh 3

Also ran:—Biddy 7/2.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Munderah, evens Little Wonder, 6 to 1 against Berinthia, 10 to 1 against Biddy.

Won by ½ length, 6 lengths separating second and third.

Time:—1 min 17 2/5 secs.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr W J Souttar's CISTERN, 9/4, Smith ... 1

Raikut of Baikuntapul's BARSEN, 8/7, Japheth 2

Mr J C Galstaun's TETE MONTEE, 8/5, Wallace 3

Also ran:—Gipsy's Advice 8/12, Bunty 9/5, Ben Gill 7/13, Partial Eclipse 7/0.

Betting.—Evens Cistern, 3 to 2 against Tete Montee, 3 to 1 against Gipsy's Advice, 4 to 1 Barsen and Ben Gill, 6 to 1 Partial Eclipse and Bunty.

Won by 3½ lengths, 1/2 length separating second and third.

Time:—1 min 43 secs.

THE AGRAM PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr J C Galstaun's GORAS DARLING, 8/12, Purtoosingh 1

Mr J C Galstaun's DARA BAY, 8/2, Wallace 2

Capt Edmonstone's SALLY MACAD, 8/4, Babyan and Mr G A Marsh's ST. JOL, 7/2 (Dead heat) 3

Also ran:—Nortia 7/11, Water Lily 7/11 Dorando 7/7, Atlanta 7/2.

Betting—6 to 4 on Dara Bay, 6 to 1 against Goras Dailing and Bally Macad, 5 to 1 against Atlanta, 4 to 1 St. Pol, 8 to 1 the rest.

Won by ½ length, near a length between second and third.

Time.—1 min 5 2/5 secs

THE LEONIDAS PURSE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's MAPLE, 9/0, Trahan 1

H H the Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE, 10/9 Smith 2

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's COBBLE, 8/7, Purtoosingh 3

Also ran:—Munro 8/12, Cuidon 8/10, Better Luck 7/5, Good Luck 7/3, Q L 7/3.

Betting:—Evens 3 to 2 against Red Duke and Cobble, 4 to 1 against Maple, Cuidon, Good Luck and Q L, 5 to 1 against Munro, 6 to 1 Better Luck.

Won by ½ lengths, a head between second and third.

Time—1 min 32 1/5 secs.

THE ARABIAN PLATE. Division B.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr G A Marsh's COLONIAL, 9/0 Trahan 1

Mr E I Wimnal's CANADA, 8/4, Purtoosingh 2

Mr T B Borojannah's MOONLIGHT, 7/0, Babajan 3

Also ran—Le Grand 8/12, Variet 8/7.

Betting:—Evens Colonial and Variet, 4 to 1 against Le Grand and Canada, 5 to 1 Moonlight.

The race:—Colonial which kept behind till the distance, made up and won by a neck, 2½ lengths separating second and third.

Time:—2 mins 30 4/5 secs.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB

CLASSIFICATION LIST OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES.

The following Horses and Ponies have been Classified as under:—

1ST DIVISION.

Anaiza	Mandil
Cessation	Mentor
Collingwood.	Nizam-al-Mulk.
Dartmoor	Peacemaker
Defender	Quality
Dictate	Red Cross
Durban	Redoubt
Earl	Resident
East Court	Ruby Mine
Ferry Boat.	Sparrow Hawk.
Four Aces	Tammooz
Hidalgo	Union Jack
Innocence	Warminster
Kayid	White Silk
Khundil Krushan	Young Majub

2ND DIVISION.

Ajax	Kokab
Aladdin	Longboat
Amir Aswad	Lord Roseberry
Angler	Marmora
Arconaut	Mechanic
Asfoor	Mooltan
Ata Allah	Morning Light
Bahadorjung	Mount Pleasant
Balloon	Nawabzada
Battleaxe	Nevermind
Bayonet	New Era
Beadmaker	Najdi
Benares	Nassau
Bhookhri	Natal
Black Hussar	Osprey
Black Ivory	Oxford
Bluey Lee	Paladin
British	Palermo
Chieftain	Portcullis
Dandelion	Powder Puff.
Dardanelles	Quantity
Dhaifan	Rare Find.
Diamond King	Red Prince
Domineer,	Rose Hill
Dowlat	Royal Court
Dublin	Saidan
Dunbar	Salsette
Eastern Star	Shahzada
Edward	Silver Streak
Excelsior	Sufwat.
Fury	Summerton.
Gazal	Taj
Gold King	Tawdry
Golshan	Tankard
Good Morning	Tiger
Grey Renard	Tipperary
Hadoor	Tit Bits
Haham	Victor
Investor	Wazir
Jan Taimoor	Winning Post
Jawad	Zuheir
Karikata	

3RD DIVISION.

Abba	Kherallah
Abdul Razak	Khorshed
Ajmer	Khosrou
Alderwood.	King
Aligarh	Kitchener
Alossi	Lamington
America	Last Day
Amity	Le Grand
Anxious	Leopard
Arab Chief	Life Guard
Arabistan	Little Warrior
Arab Maid	Look out
Archduke	Madras
Argus	Magdala
Armourer	Majestic Balm
Atom	Mantua
Attor	Marauder
Auditor	Marconigram
Austerlitz (Late Beta)	Markhor
Axis	Martaban
Ayr Laddie	Mettle
Babil	Minion
Baden	Minstrel
Bahadur British	Model
Baktiari	Moderate
Baltic	Monocle
Baltic	Moobin
Barrage	Mooshir (late Mudkoor)
Bill Bailey	Mootrab
Bismark	Markaz
Black Beauty	Muktar
Black Pasha	Mulkee
Boaster	Multiform
Brindisi	Mumtaz
Buttercup (late Chairman)	My Royal
By Chance	Nasralla
California	Nasriyeh
Carlisle	National
Caulkey	Ornate
Chancellor	Ormuz
Charity	Orphan
Cherry Ripe	Pacific
Chester	Palanpur
Chukla	Patel
Chrysanthemum	Peace Day
Chungiz	Pearl King
Cleaver	Peninsula
Colonial	Picture
Companion	Pilot
Competition	Pine Apple
Compliment	Plato
Confidence	Plum Tree
Contest	Powerful
Counter Attack	Professor
Countermark	Proud Boy
Crescent	Radiff
Cyclone	Radmore
Cymbeline	Rajputana
Darjeeling	Rainbow
Devildom	Rainstorm
Dilshad	Rangoon
Disguise	Rashad
Distemper	Raven
Doncaster	Record Time
Duhallow	Red Flower
Dynamite	Referee
Eldorado	Rifleman
Ellis	Rising Sun
Elmore	Rockfellers
Emir	Ronald
Eminent	Royal Jack
Escort	Sailor Prince
Fairy Gold	Sammy
Faith	Samson
Fao	Sand Storm
Fareed	Sannayet
Final Shot	Sardanapale
Financier	Second String
Firelock	Shatra
Fluker	Shemin
Foxtrot	Sheriar
Preville	Sher Khan
Frontino	Shumshir
Fusilier	Signaller
Gallatin	Bill Bailey
Gay Peter	Silver
Gloriator	Silver Cup
Gold Cup	Sirtib
Good Choice	Sir Martin
Good Luck	Sir Visto
Good Star	Socotra
Grey Beauty	Sorrento
Grey Hawk	Spark
Grey Hero	Speedwell
Grey Stone	Spinner
Gurkha	Spring Dew
Half Time	Subeh Pasha
Hamilton	Sunflower
Harib (late Great Power)	Sure Chance
Harrington	Swan
Hatham	Talhat
Helios	Taamania
Hikmat	The Ark
Historian	The Grafter
Honest	Three Fifty
Honest Beauty	Tired Tim
Honey	Tookaram
Huntsman	Top Notch
Hurricane	Torpedo
Inspector	Unity
Isonomy	Vanguard
Istamboul	Vernon
Joker	Vigilant
Justice	Welcome
Kalumers	Weymouth
Karam	Whip
Khandalla.	White Rose
Khazna	Wilson
Newmarket	Yadghar
Newcastle	Zalim

N. B.—Horses and ponies, not included in the above lists, will be classified, on application. Horses and ponies landed on or since 1st July 1919 are placed in the 3rd Division, except those mentioned in the above lists.

Owners of horses are requested to advise the Secretary of the names of any horses appearing in the foregoing lists which are no longer in training and unlikely to be raced again.

COUNTY CRICKET.

MANY FIXTURES ABANDONED OWING TO RAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July, 6.

Recd. 1 p.m., July 8.

Lancs beat Hants by one run general rain throughout the country necessitated the abandonment of Yorks versus Kent, Warwick versus Sussex, Derby versus Notts, and Gentlemen of the South of England versus Players of the South of England.

SITUATION IN EAST AFRICA AND FIJI

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the joint auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, the Bombay Presidency Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Indian Home Rule League, the All-India Home Rule League, the National Home Rule League, the Bombay National Union and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on the Indian Situation in East Africa and Fiji, on Tuesday, the 13th July, 1920, at 6 p.m. at the Excelsior Theatre.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Kt., will preside.

Mr. M. H. Gandhi, the Hon. Mr. A. R. Aladina Vishram, Mr. C. F. Andrews and Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, will be among the speakers.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A PARSI YOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the mysterious disappearance of my young son Pestonji while returning home in his motor car from my Oil Mills on the night of 31st May last, the Police both Divisional and the C.I.D. have been doing their utmost and their investigations have been satisfactory though they have failed to get the exact clue as to his actual whereabouts. From our own strenuous investigations we have this much satisfaction that the youth is safe, but under some unfortunate circumstances he has fallen a victim to an intriguing clique and has been drugged and has so lost his will-power. There are several rumours and scandal afloat which go to add fuel to our heart-burning anguish and greatly retard the investigation of the Police. I have, therefore, earnestly to request through the medium of your valued paper that the public would kindly refrain from spreading such rumours. I take this opportunity on behalf of myself and my unfortunate family to thank the public press for the sympathy shown in this our sad misfortune.—Yours etc.,

KHOSHRU N. BANAJI.

Laburnum Road, July, 8.

DERAILMENT BETWEEN MIANWALI AND KUNDIAN

The District Traffic Superintendent, Rawalpindi, wires:—

200 B. A. engine of number 64 down mixed-train of 7th July was badly derailed between Mianwali and Kundian stations Passengers, etc., are being transhipped. Through communication is expected to be restored this evening.

ANOTHER DERAILMENT

The District Traffic Superintendent, Egmore, (Madras) wires:—

At about 11-10 hours on the 7th, 437 up-goods train derailed at mile G. 169/13 and 14 at Mademangalam station. Damage to the rolling stock and the permanent way was serious. Through communication has been interrupted. Transhipment is being arranged. Through running will probably be resumed to-morrow.

LATER.

Referring to the accident at Mademangalam, reported this morning, diversion was opened, and trains are now passing through the diversion.

FORECCASTS OF JUTE CROP.

A DECREASE OF 78,995 ACRES

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

The preliminary forecast of jute crop published this afternoon for seven more districts of Bengal, seven districts of Behar and Orissa, and nine districts of Assam, estimates a total area of cultivation in the twenty-three districts mentioned above at 5,988,146 acres this year against 6,067,141 acres, showing this year a decrease of 78,995 acrep.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

QUESTION OF FIXING PRICES

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding. Dr. Sukhia's resolution inviting the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the Corporation Resolution No. 460, requesting him to report on fresh ways and means by which the existing municipal revenue may be increased to meet the growing expenditure of education medicine, etc., was carried; also Mr. Haveliwalla's resolution suggesting the restriction of prices of articles exposed for sale by the stall holders and tenants of municipal markets and requesting the Commissioner to carry out the object

Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia moved;—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to Corporation Resolution No. 460, dated the 10th April 1919, requesting him to report on fresh ways and means by which the existing Municipal revenue may be increased to meet the growing expenditure on education, medicine, etc., and he be requested to expedite his report on the subject."

Dr. Sukhia said it was now more than a year that the report was asked for by a resolution of the Corporation and that was why he moved this proposal.

Dr. D. B. Master seconded the proposal which was carried.

Dr. Sukhia next moved the adoption of the seventh report of the Elections Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 175 dated the 3rd April 1919 regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act with a view to obtaining power for the Corporation to make appointments of Municipal officers whose starting salaries exclusive of allowances, were Rs. 500, and over, per mensem.

The report was approved and adopted and the Corporation resolved to request the president to address Government for amending the Act.

PRICES IN MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

Mr. Mahomed Hoossein A. Haveliwalla moved:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the stall holders and tenants of shops, etc., in Municipal markets should be bound to sell the articles exposed for sale at their respective stalls or shops at reasonable rates to be fixed by the Commissioner from time to time.

"2. That the Commissioner be requested to carry out the object in view by inserting a condition to that effect in the license or permission granted by him to the stall holders, tenants, etc., and if that is not legally enforceble to submit at an early date definite proposals for an amendment of the Municipal Act so as to obtain powers for the Municipality to control the prices of articles sold in the Municipal and private markets."

Mr. Haveliwala said is there no control exercised over the prices charged by the stall-holders in municipal markets and the

WAYS AND MEANS OF REVENUE

The following are among the resolutions on the Agenda of Municipal Corporation Meeting to be held on Monday the 12th instant—:

"That the Schools Committee be requested to report as to what efforts it has made during the last two years for promoting the elementary education of the labouring classes in the City by means of special schools for half-timers and night schools for illiterate adults; and the Committee be also requested to report what programme of work it has made towards the removal of illiteracy of the labouring classes in the City.'" (Mr. N. M. Joshi.)

"That Rule 15 of the Corporation Procedure Rules be replaced by the following rule:—

'The business of the Corporation shall be transacted in English, but any Councillor who is not fluent in English may address the meeting in any recognised Vernacular of the City'." (Dr. Nariman.)

"That in view of the fact that there is great scarcity of sugar and the stocks are being reduced by exports of sugar from our port for America and Europe, the Corporation requests Government to put an embargo on sugar as soon as possible." (Mr. Dhondy.)

"That the Secretary do place before an early meeting of the Corporation the opinion of Mr. Inverarity or any other opinion to the effect that the Corporation cannot embark on or help Housing Schemes in the suburbs. (Dr. Viegas.)

'That the Corporation are of opinion that, having regard to the dearth of housing accommodation in the City, it is desirable to approach Government with a request that Section 349A of the Municipal Act may be amended so as to increase the maximum height of buildings in the City from seventy to one hundred feet in the localities in which the additional height can be permitted without any risk of affecting the light, ventilation and sanitation of the houses in the neighbourhood." (Mr. Byramji R. B. Jeejeebhoy.)

latter are subject to various vagaries at the hands of the stall-holders. A short time ago it was found that the stall-holders had suddenly raised the price of meat from six annas to twelve annas a pound, without any reason whatsoever. On his request the Deputy Commissioner of the Municipality enquired into the matter and owing to the Deputy Commissioner's efforts, the price of mutton came down to 8 annas a pound. Mr. Haveliwalla therefore requested that the Municipal Executive should find out some remedy to the matter.

Dr. D. B. Master seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia wanted to know if in case of the Commissioner's fixing the prices the stall-holders left the municipal markets and settled in the private markets, what would be the condition in the city. He hoped the Commissioner would include in his report the question of excercising control over the quality of articles sold in the Municipal markets especially regarding fish.

Mr. N. M. Joshi was doubtful about the utility of the proposal as there were thousands of shop-keepers in the city besides the Municipal stall-holders, who would not be effected by the measure, proposed. He, therefore, thought that the measure would not be of much use to the general public. On the contrary, many of the stall-holders were illiterate and if they were brought under this restriction, there would be possibilities of their being put to lot of harrassment by the Municipal servants.

After some further discussion closure was applied and the resolution being put was carried by a majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till next day.

ACCIDENT TO PRINCE OF WALES' TRAIN.

FURTHER DETAILS.

"ALL HAD MIRACULOUS ESCAPES"

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 6.

Recd. 2-30 p.m., July 8.

Bridgetown.—The details of the accident to the Prince of Wales train show that it occurred at a sharp curve in a line where the track had been softened by rain. The first saloon to leave the line was occupied by the Prince and the members of the staff. The second was occupied by Premier Mitchell and the members of the State Government. The train was travelling at a slow pace. Two saloons after tearing up the track rolled down the embankment on to their sides. The Prince was chatting with Admiral Halsey and both were thrown heavily almost out of the window. All had miraculous escapes and were much shaken but uninjured. The Prince calmly stayed in the coach collecting the papers and declined to leave until everybody else was out after which His Royal Highness climbed actively through the roof. His appearance was signalised by heart-felt cheering.

CHANCES OF FORMING NEW PERSIAN CABINET.

ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT TO COME BEFORE MEJLISS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July, 8.

Recd. 1 p.m., July 8.

"The Times" Teheran correspondent understands that the reply received from London to Mosher Ed Dowleh's questions is sufficiently satisfactory to enable him to form a Government the composition of which it is expected will be announced shortly. The new Government will call the Mejliss and will submit to it the Anglo-Persian Agreement.

RECONSTRUCTING DEVASTATED AREAS.

A GERMAN INDUSTRIAL MAGNATE'S SCHEME.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July, 6.

Recd. 1 p.m., July 8.

A message from Brussels states that the German industrial magnate Stinnes has submitted to M. Millerand a scheme for reconstruction of the devastated areas. The details have not yet been disclosed.

IMPERIAL FOREST CONFERENCE.

COLOSSAL U. K. TIMBER IMPORTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 7.

Recd. 8 p.m., July 8.

Representatives of all parts of the Empire attended the first meeting of the Imperial Forestry Conference at the Guildhall this morning. The Lord Mayor presided.

Lord Lovat in the opening address pointed out that timber imports into the United Kingdom in 1919 reached the colossal figure of seventy-two millions sterling and they would probably approach ninety or hundred millions in 1930. Before the war ten million tons of timber products were imported into the United Kingdom representing the tonnage space equal to that required for the whole of grain imports and exceeding that required by all other foodstuffs together with cotton and wool. Of all European nations Britain had the smallest area of State forests.

DOMINION STUDENTS IN EDINBURGH.

HIS MAJESTY'S REFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 7.

Recd. 8 p.m., July 8.

In the course of his speech at Edinburgh yesterday the King referred to the fact that the Dominions sent many of their best and dearest sons to Edinburgh. His Majesty expressed his grateful acknowledgment of the splendid reception which their kindred overseas had accorded to the Prince of Wales.

MOULVI ABDUL GHAFFOOR CHARGED.

WITH INTERFERING WITH ARMY SEPOYS

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, July 8.

Moulvi Abdul Ghafoor has been prosecuted in the Court of the Resident Magistrate, Jacobabad, army under sections 131 to 135 of the Penal Code on charges of interfering with sepoys of Army.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, July 9, 1920.

"AN ERROR OF JUDGMENT!"

The "Sunday Express"—which caused a mild sensation a little while ago by stating that the Army Council had decided to exonerate General Dyer—was somewhat premature and mistaken. The Army Council's verdict is now announced by Mr. Winston Churchill to an expectant House of Commons and it amounts to a "conclusion that General Dyer was guilty of an error of judgment." The Army Council have accepted Sir Charles Monro's decision and do not "consider that further employment should be offered to General Dyer outside India." Facts and the force of public opinion have proved even to the Army Council that Dyer deserved not praise but censure, not the outrageously false and fulsome verdict of his supporters as the saviour of humanity, but condemnation merited by the perpetrator of an unexampled crime. And yet the Army Council, voicing the verdict of His Majetsty's Government, thought no more of his black crime against humanity than to label it as "an error in judgment" without, no doubt, adding the gratuitous certificate gratuitously given by Mr. Montagu in praising Dyer's undoubted honesty of motive.

If the cold-blooded murder of innocent men and women and children were nothing more than "an error of judgment", then it was time Englishmen ceased to talk of the Germans as baby-killers and of scalping cannibals as savages. Of express intention and with brutal calculation General Dyer fired into an unoffending assembly met to condemn all violence—until his ammunition was exhausted. Deliberately he directed his rifles towards the thickest parts of the fleeing crowds. Intentionally he left the dying and the wounded without succour all night long and none came near the thirsty crying for water or the broken-limbed crying in agony. Was there any error in judgment in this? Did he not kill and boast that he had killed to teach the people a lesson? And is there nothing more to be said of him than that this murderer of children murdered because he was mistaken? Let not any judge—and Lord Hunter was one—in future send any man to the gallows for taking his neighbour's life because murder is simply a mistake in judgment. The "Manchester Guardian" asks: "Is it lawful to kill several hundreds of unresisting people in order to terrorise a population which is thought to be disaffected? A great part of the Anglo-Indian press contends that it is. The Indian members of the Hunter Commission said that it was un-British and to that nine out of ten people in this country agree." To call a crime against humanity simply "un-British," or, what is slightly worse, "an error of judgment", is to talk of an event of unparalleled seriousness with light-hearted levity.

We are voicing the sentiments of our stricken countrymen in asserting that neither the mealy-mouthed verdict of the Army Council nor the mincing judgment of the Secretary of State comes within a thousand miles of the demand for justice and reparation made by India for the imposition of a regime of unparalleled terror and brutality. There are some among us who are now putting their faith in Parliament as the final tribunal charged with saving the honour of Great Britain and many among us who are losing faith in the sense of British justice. But there is not one amongst us who is not agreed that every official who soiled his hands over the Punjab tragedy should be called to justice. Whether it is Lord Chelmsford or Michael O'Dwyer, or Colonel O'Brien, who, in Lala Lajpat Rai's phrase, is still teaching the Punjab a lesson in co operation, we demand that as the first measure in pacification he should be dealt with sternly and courageously. Nor can the responsibility of Mr. Montagu himself be ignored. And let us warn the British people and Parliament—whose attention is being diverted by that "arch-conspirator" O'Dwyer, to side-issues as revealed in his controversy with Mr. Montagu—that India is in no mood to allow them to trifle with her main demand: reparation and justice. She demands further not only the immediate removal of the Thompsons and Bosworth Smiths—whose guilt has been established beyond doubt—from their offices for which they are as incapable as a savage for the Premiership, but also the immediate release of all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment by Martial Law tribunals which travestied justice. Finally she demands, as a guarantee for future security, the grant of a Charter of Liberties assuring to every individual the common rights enjoyed by the inhabitants of every civilised land. Not until the people as well as the rulers of Britain realise that neither sweet phrases, nor empty deeds but a frank recognition of the import of a criminal episode and stern, unflinching justice will staunch the deep wounds inflicted on us, will there be any likelihood of peace in India over the black episode of the Punjab tragedy.

REVISION OR NO REVISION?

Speaking to a representative of the "Evening Standard," Mr. Lloyd George declared that the Germans would not be permitted to discuss the merits of the Treaty of Versailles, but that they would be allowed to discuss the methods of carrying it out. Mr. Lloyd George was obviously speaking to a wider audience, an audience fed on the myths of squeezing Germany dry and recovering the entire war-cost, not to mention the electioneering stunt of "Hang hte Kaiser." The British Premier, whatever may be his real feelings, cannot afford to disillusion the bamboozled masses he led to the polling booths and he is required to pretend that no revision of the Treaty is intended. The Treaty, which badly requires revision, as even Lord Curzon had the candour to admit, is to be treated as sacrosanct and though it is already undergoing revision by the sheer force of circumstances, the world is to be told that its merits are not open to question. Only the methods, not the merits, of the Treaty are to be discovered. And why methods even? If every comma of the treaty is to be enforced, the Spa Conference reduces itself to an absurdity. The fact is that the Treaty has been found to be of an unworkable character, perpetuating strife and breeding militarism and economically ruinous in the extreme. The Treaty, it should be remembered, has been dictated and not negotiated, with a perfect disregard of economical consequences, in an atmosphere of mistrust and militarism. It has been in the main fashioned by France and though France, with an eye on the Rhine frontier, is ready to enforce it, Britain is not. In seeking to crush and cripple Germany beyond redemption the Allies have found that they have crippled themselves. They have overreached themselves and the Treaty has been rendered insecure by the very multitude of its restrictions and punitive manners. It has been brought home to the Allies that the economic salvation of Europe is bound up with that of Germany and that the latter cannot be isolated and destroyed without entailing chaos in Europe. Above all, they have realised that an insolvent Germany is not likely to pay any indemnity, fixed or otherwise, and that the milch-cow must be preserved and even fed, if it is to yield milk. By whatever name Mr. Lloyd George may choose to call it, however deftly he may conceal his real object, it is clear that the revision of the Treaty is intended and that it is revision that ought to take place. There is no need to fight shy of the word revision. As Mr. Sisley Huddleston says:

"How we start at shadows! It is not ideas that appeal to us so much as terminology. If modification, adjustment or some other phrase which in this connection means exactly the same thing, is used, nobody is alarmed. But that cursed word "revision" gives us all pause. Personally I see no reason why the Versailles Treaty should not be revised if the need is shown. There would be no confusion of failure in that. There would be no humiliation. There would be no surrender. There is nothing immutable in such a document. It is merely a vehicle by which to convey the will of the Allies. If circumstances changed, the Allies would surely not permit themselves to become prisoners tied to the wheel of the chariot."

In the Treaty itself, provision has been made for revision, but it has been rendered futile because it requires unanimity. Of the three Powers that are dominant, so far as this question is concerned, Italy has struck out a line for itself and it is not at all likely that it will oppose revision. Britain has never been known to push matters to the extreme and Mr. Lloyd George will incline towards revision, however bravely he may talk of sticking to the Treaty. If Mr. Lloyd George throws his full weight on the side of Italy, the Spa Conference will be a prelude to the economic restoration of Europe. If he again yields to France what little of Europe has been left stable and strong will also be engulfed. France herself is not quite in her old mood and it is not unlikely that she may not oppose revision altogether. The present attitude of Germany will facilitate revision. Germany does not want to follow obstructive tactics; she is ready to observe loyally the Treaty of Versailles within the limit of possibilities. What exactly these possibilities are will have to be determined by the Allies and Germany. The most hopeful feature of the Spa Conference is the admission of Germany, for the first time, to personal discussion. Mere exchange of notes would have meant indefinite delay and would have yielded no tangible results. Germany has not been slow to appreciate and value this privilege. She meets the Allies in a chastened mood and the Allies also should undertake the revision of the Treaty, where necessary. It is no doubt strange to talk of revision, so soon after the conclusion of the Treaty. But one mistake cannot be rectified by another. If the Treaty does require revision, the sooner it is done, the better will it be.

MOSLEM SUFFERERS IN SMYRNA.

Having regard to the fact that the requisite sanction for passports for the Indian Moslem Mission for relief of sufferers in Smyrna have not been forthcoming, in spite of repeated requests to the Secretary of State, the Khilafat delegation in Europe has done well to arrange with the Ottoman Red Crescent Society for the organisation of relief in the affected region on behalf of India. Information received from the Red Crescent Society makes it clear that distress in an acute form prevails over a wide extent of territory in Asia Minor and that there are about a lakh of orphans alone, who will have to be looked after. The urgency of relief is fully borne out by the message of Mr. Mohamed Ali which we publish elsewhere. There is need of all available funds being remitted from India for the succour of the helpless and starving Moslem population in the occupied territories. As the message points out, while the poor children of other nations and communities are helped by their coreligionists, Moslem children and orphans alone are without anybody to succour them. The appeal of the Khilafat Delegation for further help will, we are sure, be promptly and generously responded to not only by Muslims but also by all who feel for helpless and suffering humanity in whatever quarter of the globe.

Notes of the Day.

Clear the Whole Lot out!

A great deal of indignation has been wasted on general denunciations of the crimes committed in the Punjab and it seems that when a certain type of politician has talked loosely in the manner of Mr. Montagu himself, of general principles, of justice and humanity he has summed up the whole situation as if nothing more remained to be said. In the Punjab generalities will be impatiently brushed aside as stupidities which blur the issue. The hard reality of the situation is that sitting in the saddle of government are the very inviduals whose names have become a byword amongst all decent people. There are very few countries in the world which would meekly accept such a forcible slap in the face, such a palpable insult to every sentiment of decency, without taking the earliest steps to initiate a ceaseless agitation for immediate redress. It is not necessary for us to marshal the brutal facts now proclaimed to the world exhibiting the humanity, wisdom, sanity and refinement of men like Bosworth-Smith, O'Brien, Thompson and their fellow-offenders. But the breath-bereaving action of the authorities in calmly foisting these undesirables upon us inspite of our outraged feelings demands that we should state our position clearly. The eyes of the world are turned on us at the present juncture. We must realise that all professions of co-operation and comradeship will sound hollow and insincere as long as the authorities persist in ignoring the outrage on our elementary rights and the obvious manifestations of popular protest. What are the leaders going to do faced with this wrong whose gravity it is not possible to magnify?

Can the Viceroy Do No Wrong?

Sir George Younghusband deprecates criticism of the Viceroy in England on the ground that he is the King's representative and that "no man can govern an Eastern country if his authority is thus allowed to be weakened." Does the dictum that the King can do no wrong extend to his representative also? It is very seldom that the Viceroy of India comes in for any genuinely hostile criticism in the English Press and if on some rare occasion his action or regime is subjected to criticism, it may be taken for granted that there is ground for such friendly or adverse comment. Sir George Younghusband is evidently one of those who will cry "Our Viceroy, right or wrong!" Sir George emphasizes the need for refraining from criticism on the ground that otherwise the Government of an Eastern country would be impossible. Why Eastern alone? Would Lord French's task be lightened in Ireland if his countrymen in England refrained from criticising his actions? The people of India, who know where the shoe pinches, have repeatedly declared that Lord Chelmsford has betrayed the trust they placed in him. It is to the real interest of Great Britain and the Empire to ignore this fact and proceed as if the Viceroy was the most popular Englishman in India? Besides, the sooner "authorities" on the East ceased to dogmatise about its people the better for all concerned.

The Democratic Candidate.

The Democrats have chosen their nominee—Mr. James M. Cox, thrice Governor of Ohio, newspaper proprietor and the sponsor of Labour legislation. Mr. Palmer, we are relieved to realise, withdrew from the contest and Mr. McAdoo, who no doubt had a strong pull, being the son-in-law of the President, was beaten in the 43rd contest. No doubt, the contest is going to be a keen one, but the portents certainly are in favour of the Republican candidate if party strength alone were to be considered. When Burke said: "Not men, but measures" he uttered a truth which has not yet crossed the Atlantic; but it is interesting to note that one of the planks in the Democrat platform is the definite recognition of the party system in politics—a sentiment much applauded by Burke. The party system, however, cannot be defended on point of principle, although it can be on point of expediency. If the Democrats and the Republicans are opportunists in the last degree the Socialists at least are men who take their stand definitely on principle. From behind the barred windows of the Atlanta Penitentiary, Eugene Debs, the Socialist candidate, sends his daily message, full of Marxian principles to the people of America. Unfortunately the present contest for the Presidential election is not one in which the issue of Marxian principles is to the fore with the nation, but simply one of choosing a candidate from either of the two great parties after due and prolonged manipulation by the carpet-baggers.

Nauru Island.

Where is Nauru Island? And why is it important? This island has caused a terrible flutter in political circles in touch with the League of Nations and will probably be cited in the years to come as a high-water-mark in the insincerity of the day-to-day dealings of statesmen. Nauru is an island in the Pacific, 50 miles north of the Equator. It contains hundreds of millions of tons of phosphates. It was a German possession, but under the Peace Treaty any country obtaining suzerainty over it must first obtain a mandate from the League of Nations. However certain peers of England were interested in an English company which exported the phosphates of Nauru and now England is proposing to buy this company out and turn the concern into a national industry. The company, under a bill introduced in the House of Commons, gets more than three millions for its invested capital of over a million. And at this stage Lord Robert Cecil comes on the scene. What right, says he, has England to deal with Nauru without the requisite mandate from the League? "Already there is a feeling abroad that we have done well out of the war." And what right have we to violate the Peace Treaty term guaranteeing Free Trade by stating that the phosphate will be sold only to the three contracting parties? Lord Hugh Cecil called this deal immoral and said "that this Government had earned a most lamentable reputation for insincerity in its relations with the League of Nations." The latest news is that Lord Robert's amendment, making the Bill subject to Article 22 of the Covenant, was carried in the Standing Committee of the House of Commons. Is the League of Nations Covenant another scrap of paper?

Mr. Bonar Law's Apology.

It was expected that Mr. Bonar Law would stoutly deny the ugly revelations regarding Mr. Churchill. But when challenged to name a day for a debate, Mr. Bonar Law had no time though he announced that Mr. Churchill would be very pleased to deal with the matter. The world is familiar with the impish, self-willed and uncontrtollable doings of Mr. Churchill. Mr. Bonar Law's attempt to throw a veil on the Archangel offensive will hardly mislead any one. Mr. Churchill seems to be quite original in his tactics of sending reinforcements for the purpose of evacuation. Why were the British in Archangel? Who formed the North Russia Government? Who left Archangel quite reluctantly, as a result of constant Labour pressure? And is the world to believe, on the word of Mr. Bonar Law, that the British were not there to form a link with Koltchak and his followers? Unfortunately Mr. Churchill was not wise in choosing his instruments in Russia. If Koltchak had succeeded, Mr. Churchill would have been the first to claim credit for his ill-fated Archangel offensive. It is only the failure of Koltchak that prompts the plea that reinforcements were sent for the purpose of facilitating withdrawal.

An Urgent Necessity.

Mr. Bonar Law, argued that Government's policy of helping the anti-Bolsheviks was well-known and had been quite clearly stated. The charge has all along been that Government had no fixed Russian policy, that Mr. Lloyd George pulled one way and Mr. Churchill quite the other way, that Government, under the pressure of Labour protests, denied having sent any men to Russia, but at the same time volunteers were dispatched and Mr. Churchill sent munitions just because they were lying idle. England is not at war with Russia and the Premier has denounced the very idea of any such war. Is England, however, to set up all and sundry against Russia, because the War-Secretary wills it? Though Mr. Bonar Law has loyally endorsed Mr. Churchill's irresponsible policy as being that of the Government, it is doubtful how far the Government as a whole were aware of Mr. Churchill's doings or do really approve of them. A debate in Parliament is an urgent necessity and Mr. Bonar Law would do well to name a day and give to the irrepressible Mr. Churchill the opportunity he is longing for. Mr. Bonar Law may also request the Premier to be present and speak from the side of the opposition, just to complete the picture.

The Nizam's Critics.

An Anglo-Indian sheet published from Hyderabad has apparently been saving up its animadverting adjectives for a final spurt at the "Bombay Chronicle," for our outspoken criticism of the Nizam's attitude concerning the Khilafat. "Quixotic; scurrilous; empty verbiage; apogee of notoriety; impotent rage; senility; puerility; untimely decrepitude; precocious maturity" are but a few of the expressions used within the space of a short column about a perfectly legitimate piece of writing upon a Treaty which even this Sarah Gamp of the newspaper-world considers to be "a blow to the Khilafat". Liberty of speech is a right which no Nizam, however powerful, can take away from his people without being guilty of gross injustice. The days are over for petulant autocracies. The day has come for staid and far-seeing statesmanship. To say that liberty to express indignation at Khilafat meetings should be curtailed because such liberty may be abused is an unthinking foolish argument which, driven to its logical conclusion, would mean for instance that no newspaper should issue from Hyderabad lest Hyderabad writers should abuse a beautiful language in using it. Tolerance is a creed which it is difficult for the intolerant to understand.

Crime in Ulster.

The orgy of rioting that took place recently in Londonderry might convey the impression that it is all due to the criminality of the Irish people of Sinn Fein persuasion, but a reference to some well-known facts will show how far Ulster is ahead of the non-Protestant counties of the south in its record of crime. The "New Witness" quotes official statistics to show that in 1918 fifty per cent. of the murders in Ireland were committed in Ireland. Forty per cent. of these Ulster murders were committed in Belfast. Ulster's share of all crime in Ireland was 34 per cent. And yet, as "New Witness" says, Ulster's predominance in crime is not a hindrance to the British Government's support of the Ulster minority's cause against the national movement in the three provinces whose record of crime is cleaner than that of Ulster. The picture of the Catholic Irishman as it is presented to the world to-day is a gross caricature of his real self, but a day must come when "Pat" will stand before the world in his true colours.

International Co-operative Trade.

In the current number of the "Co-operative Quarterly", Mr. Leonard Wolff, Secretary of the Fabian Society, London, has an interesting article on international co-operative trade and how India can join in the movement. The co-operative movement has made fair progress in this country, though not to the extent to which some of the advanced Western countries, where it is of longer standing, have made. But international trade on the co-operative basis is still unknown to India. Those interested in the progress of the co-operative movement in India will do well to consider the suggestions which Mr. Wolff puts forth for developing the international side of the trade of India on the co-operative basis. The multiplication of distributive stores in all parts of the country, will, he says, greatly help forward the movement—the only thing needed is the organisation of a wholesale society, or societies, such as exist in England, Denmark and other Western coontries, which will undertake not only to be the marketing agency for the products of Indian small industries, the agency for collecting and marketing them in India, but also for putting them upon the British and other foreign markets through the wholesale societies existing there. At the same time, the wholesale society here will arrange to chase through the foreign wholesale societies such foreign articles as are needed for consumption in India. Enterprise by Indian co-operators in the direction indicated can only thrive through the multiplication of co-operative distributive stores and their federation into a wholesale society or societies. The co-operative movement in India has no doubt received some valuable impetus from the industrial boom through which the country has been passing, but greater and more sustained efforts are still required before the movement can hope to develop the international side of it to any satisfactory extent. Co-operators, however, would do well to study this aspect of the question with close interest and see if a beginning can be made.

BOMBAY'S FINANCE.

SUREST WAY OF FAILURE OF REFORMS.

TO DEPRIVE OF INCOME-TAX REVENUE.

PROTEST AGAINST MESTON RECOMMENDATIONS.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the Town Hall, Bombay, yesterday, to consider the proposals of the Financial Relations Committee. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presided, and there was a large attendance of the citizens of Bombay belonging to all classes and communities. Among those present, besides the President and the other speakers were:—Sir Sassoon J. David, Mrs. Besant, the Hon. Pundit M. M. Malaviya, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. P. Chrystal, Mr. Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, Mr. B. N. Motiwala, Dr. M. C. Javle, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Dr. M. B Velkar, Dr. S. S. Batliwala, and others.

After the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, the Sheriff, had read out the notice convening the meeting, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, who was received with cheering, proposed Sir Narayan Chandavarkar to the chair. In doing so, Mr. Gandhi said that on an occasion like the present when they had met to discuss a very important question and had met in a historic hall for that purpose, it was essential that they should have a famous, able, experienced and old citizen to preside over their deliberations. They had such a man in Sir Narayan Chandavarkar (cheers), and he had great pleasure in proposing that Sir Narayan do take the chair (Cheers)

Sir Cowasji Jehangir seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar took the chair and read out messages of sympathy with and support for the object of the meeting received from the National Home Rule League (Karachi), the National Home Rule League (Sindh), the Mill-owners' Association of Ahmedabad, the Indian Home Rule League (Poona), the National Home Rule League (Ahmedabad) and the National Home Rule League (Surat).

SIR NARAYEN'S SPEECH.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, then addressing the assembly, said:—

We meet to-day to adopt a memorial to the Secretary of State for India protesting against one of the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee which was presided over by Lord Meston. That Committee, as you are all aware, was appointed to advise on those relations between the Central Government and each of the Provincial Governments under the new reforms. The Committee has recommended that the revenue derived from the income-tax in this presidency should be wholly Indianised, i.e., made an Imperial item of revenue with no right to the Goverament of Bombay to share of it. That is an unfair proposal, which, if carried out, will mar efficiency of administration in this Presidency.

"Marring Bombay's Efficiency."

Under the Provincial Contract System which has prevailed as between the Central Government and the Government of Bombay hitherto this Presidency fared badly until 1911. Till then almost successive Finance Member of the Government of Bombay at almost every annual budget discussion in the Legislative Council had to plain that the Central Government so arranged the contract as to place the Bombay Government on its beam ends with reference to its finances. It doled out to this Presidency very little to live on except for the merest and barest necessities, taking away in times of prosperity whatever was the result of the Bombay Government's thrift and energy, and leaving that Government as little as possible in times of adversity. Such was the complaint of the Government of Bombay almost every year till 1911. In that year came out Lord Hardinge's famous despatch on Provincial Autonomy and a reform was effected by which under the provincial contract system the Central Government began to act on the principle of giving to the Bombay Government a portion of the growing heads of revenue. Now Lord Meston's Committee proposes an inroad practically on that wholesome principle of finance. It recommends what the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on constitutional had proposed that the income tax for the Presidency of Bombay should be wholly Indianised and treated as an exclusively Imperial item of revenue on the ground of necessity for uniformity throughout India in respect of the conditions of its levy, collection, etc. Uniformity may be a sound principle provided it does not sacrifice efficiency of provincial administration. So far as this Presidency is concerned it is a sacrifice. Look at what is sure to happen if the income-tax of this Presidency be wholly Indianised as proposed. Bombay is to have the whole of the Land, Exeise and Customs revenues. The Meston Committee says that these are growing heads of revenue for this Presidency and ought to suffice for the efficiency of its administration.

Revenue unenhanceable.

As to Land Revenue the figures furnished by the Government of India itself show that the assessment of land in this Presidency is about the highest in British India and cannot be enhanced without further pressure on the ryot. The chronic indebtedness of the Bombay ryot has become a byword borne out by the application of the Agriculturists Relief Act either wholly or partially to almost all parts of the Presidency. As to the revenue from forests, already from Kanara, the foremost forest district in the Presidency, the ryot has been crying that forest administration is pressing hard on him and driving him from his land. I have been informed during my recent visit there that the migration of ryots to the neighbouring State of Mysore has begun on that account. The Government of Bombay is seriously considering how the interests of afforestation and the interests of agriculturists can be best harmonised. As to the Excise Revenue it can be treated as a growing revenue only if you increase drunkenness among the people, but time an tide are against it. The principle of Excise Revenue is that Government should raise as much as it can obtain only from an area of consumption as small as they can make it. Besides all these heads of revenue, the land tax, forest and excise, affect the poorer classes far more than the richer. And it is the poor who will be hit hardest under the Meston recommendation. The income-tax therefore is the only head of revenue with surety of growth and not affecting the poor, but only falling upon the well-to-do. To deprive the Government of Bombay wholly of it is to mar its efficiency in a serious manner.

"Colossal Engine of Finance."

Speaking with all deference, the Montagu Chelmsford Report and the Meston Committee have either lost sight of or treated with scant consideration the real character and purpose which make the income-tax half Imperial and half Provincial in the case of this Presidency, if due regard be had to the Presidency's special position as the leading commercial and industrial centre and pioneer of India. In support of that view I rely upon two famous dicta of that genius of finance, the late Mr. Gladstone. He has described the income-tax as a colossal engine of finance, which, if judiciously used, enables any Government to defy the world. That makes the tax an Imperial item, because the Central Government has to protect India from foreign aggression. But, according to Mr. Gladstone again, the income-tax is also imposed in a degree with a view to developing the trade and industry of the people from whom it is levied and thereby bringing about an increase in the wealth and comfort of all classes of the community. Now as this Presidency is the leading centre and forerunner of India's trade and industrial enterprise and development and as its prosperity depends assuredly more upon its commerce and industry than anything else it follows that under this second dictum of Mr. Gladstone the income-tax partakes also of the character of a provincial item of revenue with special reference to the conditions in the Bombay Presidency. Take that item away from this Presidency wholly and you make provincial autonomy a burden which must starve this Presidency and make efficiency of administration a very hard job for its Government.

Lord Meston's Committee proposes to give this colossal engine of finance entirely to the Central Government leaving engines that may break down any time on the line to the Government of Bombay. That is the danger we have to guard against in time. Hence this meeting to protest against the Committee's recommendations and in the protest all in the Presidency are united and emphatic

THE HON. MR. FROOM.

The Hon. Mr. A. H. Froom then moved the following resolution:—

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay strongly protests against the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee that the whole of the Income Tax proceeds be credited to the Central Government of India, thus depriving this Presidency of its most important progressive head of revenue and injuring financially the prospects of the New Provincial Council."

The Hon. Mr. Froom said:—During the past few years, ladies and gentlemen, we, the citizens of Bombay, have gathered together on frequent occasions in this historical hall to discuss many proposals and to vote on various resolutions, but I am glad to say that meetings of protest have been few and far between. Our gathering here this afternoon, therefore, to consider the resolution I have placed before you, a resolution of protest, assumes a degree of importance which otherwise it might not have attained. Bombay is not easily stirred except perhaps when some question arises in which it claims to have a special interest and a question of that nature is before us now.

The Reforms Bill has provided for discussion many matters of importance and not the least of them has been that of Finance. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report urged the desirability of a complete separation between the finances of the Central Government of India and those of the various Provincial Governments. In the arrangement of the division of certain of the main heads of revenue and expenditure, however, it is proposed to allot to the Central Government the whole of the Revenue derived from Income Tax and it is against this proposal that the resolution of protest has been framed.

How Bombay is Affected.

In the future, Provincial Governments will be required to finance Law and Justice, Police, Education, Medical Relief, Sanitation and other progressive developments. The chief sources of revenue in India are Land Revenue, Income Tax, Excise on Liquors, General Stamps and Customs. Of these it is proposed to reserve Customs and Income Tax for the purposes of the Central Government leaving to the Provincial Governments the other three. Applying this arrangement to the budget figures for 1920-21 it is estimated that the surplus revenue remaining to the Bombay Government would barely equal the amount which, under the proposals of the Financial Relations Committee, Bombay would be called upon to provide in the following year towards the Central Government's deficit.

It may at once be asked how this position would be improved through the retention by the Provincial Governments of the Income Tax, seeing that the result would be a considerably larger deficit to the Central Government and therefore larger contributions required from the Provinces. Our reply to this is that as regards Bombay Presidency the Income Tax revenue is regarded, and I think rightly regarded, as one which will expand year by year, not only in sympathy with the advancement of trade, but also as the machinery for its collection develops, more especially in the other large cities, and it can be readily understood that the Bombay Government wishes to conserve to itself a source of expanding Revenue in order to cope with an increasing expenditure which can only be expected in this progressive Province. Land Revenue is admittedly a considerable source of income, but its increase year by year cannot be large, possibly a matter of Rs. 2 lakhs or so. The revenue from Excise on liquors at the present time also runs into considerable figures, but it is very doubtful whether this income will increase as years go by, in fact there are many opinions which favour steps being taken to reduce the consumption of liquor throughout the country. An increase of revenue under the heading of General Stamps is entirely problematical and in any case it is not likely to be of any material importance. We thus return to Income Tax as the trump card to ensure an increasing revenue of the Province of Bombay.

Apart from these arguments it must be admitted that Bombay will contribute to the Exchequer of the Central Government perhaps more than its fair share through the Customs and, seeing that its collections of Income Tax are higher than those of any other Province, a comparison of its position with other Provinces would be increasingly unfavourable were its Income Tax to be taken away. Presumably some allowance on this account is made in the calculations by the Financial Relations Committee of the contribution to be made by each Province towards the Central Government's deficit, but these calculations are obscure and if considered with other arguments set forward in the report we cannot feel satisfied that the results arrived at are equitable.

An Irrefutable Argument.

There is another argument, to my mind a convincing and irrefutable one, in favour of Income Tax being left to the Provincial Government. We all pay Income Tax, ladies and gentlemen, at least I hope we all do, and with the knowledge that our payments are being applied to the local Government's funds we should feel no doubt certain amount of satisfaction in assisting directly to pay for the progressive administration of our own Province in all directions. Take away Income Tax and whence will the Revenue of the Government of Bombay chiefly be derived? From the agriculturists who till the fields and from the poorer classes who consume country liquor. What right then would the richer commercial and industrial classes have in asking the Bombay Government to spend money on the necessary advancements of this Province when it is none of their money they are asking Government to disburse? The richer classes already contribute freely to the Central Government through the Customs, which takes their luxuries together with their necessities, and the second tax paid by them, a tax on their incomes, should surely go to the Provincial Government.

Another point, a study of the Income Tax Revenue collected in the various Provinces cannot but leave in our minds a feeling of wonderment how some of them, not necessarily the poorer Provinces, pay so little Make Income Tax a provincial revenue and you may feel sure that the Provincial Governments will look to its collection in a far more effective manner than has hitherto been the case.

We have not met here this afternoon ladies and gentlemen, in a contentious spirit as regards contributing to the expenditure of the Central Government which we recognise has many large accounts to face such as the upkeep of the Army to defend our country, etc., and we freely recognise that we, together with the Provinces of India, must share the cost of the Government of India's Administration. We also recognise that with the allocation of Income Tax as a Provincial Revenue we shall be called upon to face a larger contribution than that foreshadowed in the report of the Financial Relations Committee. Leave us our Income Tax and we will face our fair share of contribution to make up any deficit in the Revenues of the Central Government.

MR. J. B. PETIT.

Mr. J. B. Petit said that under the new scheme of devolution of powers it was sought to make over to this province the revenue from Forest, Excise, Land, etc., in return for the revenues from the Income Tax being made over to the Central Government. Now forests would yield only a small profit, while it was not possible to expect any increase of revenue from the source of land revenue. As to Excise, the tendency should rightly be in the direction of reducing the revenue from this source and to reduce the liquor traffic to the minimum. The only stable source of income which would enable the province to meet its increasing needs in regard to Education and Sanitation, was Income Tax, and it was therefore that they asked that the entire revenue from the Income Tax should be made over to the Bombay Presidency which was an essentially industrial and commercial province. If there was a deficit in the Imperial revenues, the Bombay Presidency would be glad to contribute its proper share towards meeting the requirements of Imperial exigencies. He did not believe there ever had been such remarkable unanimity of opinion in regard to any other question in recent years. Their demand that afternoon that the entire revenue from the Income Tax should be made over to this province was made with perfect unanimity by people of all classes and communities and he hoped it would be given due attention to by the authorities. It would be unfair to this Presidency not to do so.

THE HON. MR. C. V. MEHTA.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, in supporting, said that when the Montagu-Chelmsford Report was first written the deficit was estimated at Rs. 13 crores; it was then reduced to 11 crores, and the Meston Committee reduced it to six crores of rupees. The opinion of the Provinces was that there was no reason why there should be any deficit at all, and that the Provinces should not be asked to contribute towards the ordinary expenditure of the Government of India. The situation of the Presidency required that the Income Tax should be allowed to remain a Provincial head. It must be remembered that in the arrangements made Bombay came off very badly. While all the other provinces except Bengal and Assam got the whole of the land revenue and excise, Bombay always had excise for its revenue. He did not think it was fair to consider that even Excise was a growing head. It was a doubtful point. If excise was to be relied upon they would have to feed the people of Bombay with liquor in order that the expenditure might be met by the Bombay Presidency. He asked them whether that was a fair proposition, when whole continents wanted to go "dry", to ask Bombay to increase its excise revenue. The speaker then compared the land revenue paid by the different provinces. Bombay paid Rs. 2-3 per head; Madras Rs. 1-10; the United Provinces Rs. 1-7; Bengal as. 10; and Behar and Assam as. 8. Income Tax was the only progressive head of revenue and Bombay had to spend large sums of money on education, sanitation and industrial education.

MR. K. NATARAJAN.

Mr. K. Natarajan said both Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford had never administered a province in this country, and they prepared a scheme of their own, and from that scheme, criticised the Provincial Governments. They sent out three men, only one of whom had any experience of administration. But, unfortunately, Lord Meston was hardened by his experience of the Government of India and he said practically ditto to all what Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford had said. They must take into consideration the economic, political and social conditions and they would find that their main sources of revenue were not the most promising. They paid the largest amount of land revenue in the whole of India. They had also a political party to which Mr. Joseph Baptista belonged who wnted to have permanent settlement in this Presidency, and that party would present very formidable opposition to any minister proposing an increase in land taxation. With regard to Excise, as a head of revenue, he said that only that very day the Government had received a telegram from three million Methodists in the United States asking them to adopt the policy that the United States had adopted in regard to the liquor traffic. When they in Bombay said they wanted half the income tax revenue, that was only their minimum demand, for they wanted the whole of it.

A CONSUMMATION.

Concluding he said that if Lord Meston's intention was to bring about co-operation and union between the different communities and classes in this Presidency, when they were going to start the reform movement, he thought, it had wonderfully succeeded, so far as Bombay was concerned. He had hoped for such a consummation, but he had nearly despaired of it. But this meeting had revived his hopes of that union and co-operation.

SIR STANLEY REED.

Sir Stanley Reed moved: "That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay adopt the representation (which has been published) to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and empowers the Chairman of this meeting to forward it to him and to send copies to the Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and to their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

Sir Stanley Reed said they had met there that night to consider not an ordinary provincial contract between the Government of India and the Provincial Government. What they had to face was a proposition to permanently settle the financial relations between this Presidency and the Government of India. If that was a definite and permanent solution, where did they stand? They stood on the very threshold of a great development of a new era, and they would have to embark on a large programme which would cost them large sums of money. The Government of India were taking from them the growing heads of revenue and giving to this Province the growing heads of expenditure. They all said they feared Lord Meston's Committee even before it came to Bombay. The Committee had given them a revenue which increased by Rs. 37 lakhs a year, and an expenditure of Rs. 370 lakhs a year.

Bombay's Needs.

Bombay had to develope education, and improve the sanitation, and health of this Presidency, and they had to incur an expenditure which would not amount to less than Rs. 370 lakhs per year. The Government of India had exaggerated the income of the Presidency and minimised its expenditure. They took, as a basis of land revenue, the swollen revenue of a year and based their calculations on that. Bombay was an expensive province, and their standard of expenditure was higher than anywhere else, because they were the most progressive Province in the whole of India. Bombay was not an extravagant province, for they had a large mass of employees who were underpaid and who would have to be paid properly in the years to come.

Inalienable Claim to Income-Tax.

The Bombay Presidency had an inalienable claim to the Income-tax, and they demanded at least half the income-tax for this Presidency. This Presidency was the largest contributor to the revenues of the Government of India, for they had the largest customs revenue, income-tax and also the largest postal revenue. In fact, the Bombay Presidency was the largest contributor of revenue in the whole of India. Income-tax was their proper and legitimate revenue. It was the outcome of the labour, energy and industry of this Presidency. It was the product of their brain, courage, enterprise and labour, and they had an inalienable right to the revenue from the income-tax.

HON. MR. P. C. SETHNA.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, seconding the resolution, said:—

In welcoming the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme, the people of India and particularly we in the Bombay Presidency fondly hoped that there would also be introduced such reforms, in the apportionment of the different heads of revenue between the Government of India and the local Governments, that there would be no more cause for complaint such as has existed for years, and that the Provinces would be assigned such distinct and growing sources of revenue as would enable us to meet our increased expenditure as well as to carry out our programme of progress and improvement in various directions. The recommendations of Lord Meston's Committee have however given a crushing blow to our hopes and we are as it were to be crippled right from the start.

The Government of Bombay urged on the Secretary of State that the apportionment of Income-tax should also be made one of the terms of reference to Lord Meston's Committee, and all honour to H. E. Sir George Lloyd for the persistency with which he has advocated this. Non-official Members of the Bombay Legislative Council, who appeared as witnesses before the Committee, whole-heartedly supported the contention of the Bombay Government, and they hoped they made a strong case for the inclusion of at least half if not the whole, of the Income-tax in the Provincial revenue. Lord Meston's Committee, on the other hand, to judge from the nature of the questions they put to the Non-official Members, were dead opposed to the idea, and wanted to make out that the Provinces would profit largely by the expansion of Land revenue and of Excise revenue which were to be given wholly to the Provinces.

A Fallacious Argument.

Their main objection was that the Income-tax of a province did not correctly represent the income of that particular part of India, because the income may have actually been earned in another province. The witnesses explained, it was a case of six of one and a half a dozen of another, and cited instances to the Committee to show that if Bombay was credited with the Income, on such concerns as for example the Tata Iron Works, which were located in another province, Bombay on the other hand lost the income-tax on various local businesses by the fact of their owners having the same business in other provinces as well, and paying their total income-tax in the other province and

(Continued on next page.)

DYER'S "ERROR OF JUDGMENT."

ARMY COUNCIL ENDORSES HUNTER VERDICT.

SIR C. MONRO'S DECISION ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON,
Recd. 9-30 a.m.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Churchill announced that the Council had come to the conclusion that General Dyer was guility of judgment. They accepted Sir Charles Monro's decision and did that further employment should be offered General Dyer outside

DID MR. MONTAGU KNOW?

"PRIVATE CONVERSATION NO OFFICIAL RECORD"

DEFENCE OF NON-COMPLAINT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., July 8.

The official report of Parliamentary debates which has just been issued contains copies of a letter from Sir Michael O'Dwyer to Mr. Montagu from Delhi on the 31st December, 1919, a private and personal telegram from Mr. Montagu to Lord Chelmsford on the 2nd February, 1920, replying to it and a letter from Sir Thomas Holderness to Mr. Montagu on June 30th dealing with Sir Michael O'Dwyer's letter in the London press on June 9th. Sir Michael O'Dwyer's letter from Delhi, referring to Mr. Montagu's statement in the House of Commons on December 16th, that he did not know the details of the Amritsar incident until he saw the report in the newspapers, emphasises that last Summer he endeavoured to put Mr. Montagu and the India Office in possession of his knowledge of the situation in the Punjab, especially regarding Amritsar and formed the impression that the India Office knew as much about all the material facts as he did.

Mr. Montagu's telegram to Lord Chelmsford explains that he, in the House of Commons was not referring to the conversations of which no record was kept and could not be a substitute for the official information, nor did he make any complaint; indeed, he explained that he thought it quite natural that he should not have received the detailed information.

PUNJAB PRESS COMMENTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 8.

Commenting on the Army Council's [illegible] sion on General Dyer, the "Civil and [illegible] tary Gazette" says:—General Dyer's country[illegible] men in India, in view of the admission by those best qualified to judge that his action saved the Punjab, will deeply deplore the treatment that he has received. The belated endorsement by the Army Council of the Commander-in-Chief's action will not remove the conviction that another soldier has been sacrificed to political expediency of a peculiarly unsavoury kind.

LAHORE, July 8.

The "Tribune" says:—Although it is a [illegible]rous misuse of the words to say that [illegible]l Dyer was guilty of "an error of [illegible]t", the decision arrived at by the [illegible]uncil that General Dyer is not to [illegible] further employment outside India [illegible]versally regarded in this country as a hopeful augury. However, such a removal is only a departmental punishment, and no more departmental punishment can meet the requirements of a case like this or can be anything else than a monstrously inadequate punishment.

SMYRNA RELIEF.

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE HELP.

ONE LAKH ORPHANS.

NO PASSPORTS TO INDIAN MISSION YET.

MR. MAHOMAD ALI'S APPEAL TO S. OF S. TO EXPEDITE SANCTION.

(Special to "The Bombay Chronicle.")

PARIS, July 6.

Mr. Mohamed Ali has sent the following telegraphic reminder to the Secretary of State:—

"Adverting to repeated appeals for kindly expediting necessary sanction for passports for Indian mission for relief of sufferers in and about Smyrna again respectfully urge early decision. Two months have already passed and as explained previously every day's delay means acute avoidable suffering. Please wire when passports are to be issued."

In continuation of the telegram received several weeks ago from Bessim Omer Pasha, conveying the Turkish Government' directions for sending relief to Smyrna and the unoccupied zone to which emigrants had fled, Mr. Mohamed Ali has received letters greatly delayed in transmission from Bessim Omer Pasha, honorary president and Hamid Bey vice-president, Ottoman Red Crescent Society. They state that his telegram of 16th May addressed to Bessim Omer Pasha was received. The Red Crescent Society was greatly rejoiced with the news that the Central Khilafat Committee intends to bring relief to Muslim refugees and others in need. It gave consolation mixed with deep gratitude and encouraged the workers. They express great appreciation of Indian brethren in faith who have always been among th first Mussulmans anxious to help needy Muslims. Describing the conditions prevailing there they declare that the situation of the refugees flying from the occupied parts of the Ottoman Empire is very miserable and that o the inhabitants of the vilayets formerl occupied and now delivered is no better. While poor children of other nations and communities are helped by their co-religionists no hlep has been forthcoming for Muslim poor children and orphans of Shaheeds who are quite destitute. The only relief brought to them has been that administered by the Ottoman Red Crescent Society which had been working for sufferers during the war and after the Armistice. It sent relief missions to some parts of the delivered vilayets of Trebizond, Erzeroum and Mamuretulaziz distributing fo to the starving, clothing to poor men and women, medicines to the sick an wounded, seeds to cultivators, opening or phanages for the children of Shaheeds reorganising others already existing, opening hospitals and poli-cliniques. Excluding those helped in Constantinople the number of orphans is estimated at one lakh. After the occupation of Smyrna, in the way that is well-known to all th Ottoman Red Crescent Society extended help to sufferers both within and without the zone of occupation, opeinng hospitals, dispensaries and soup kitchens for one and half lakhs who had to leave homes and all possessions behind. In Smyrna itself the Red Crescent Commission distributed bread and medicine. Both letters declare the Red Crescent Society was organised and conducted on entirely non-party and non-political lines.

After careful enquiries Mr. Mohamed Ali has ascertained the Red Crescent Society is the only suitable and effective organisation for distribution of relief in the occupied and un-occupied regions and willing to undertake the task of distribution through commissions already working on the spot, pending the arrival of the Indian mission, guaranteeing that the subscriptions sent to it "would be spent according to the wishes and orders of the subscribers and money sent to help orphan would be spent only for that purpose."

It is emphasised that the Ottoman Red Crescent Society "cannot with its own limited means put an end to the sufferings of the necessitous people and carry on its duty on a large scale" and tha when peace is re-established its needs wil increase owing to Muslim immigration.

One letter concludes with an urgent appeal "suffering within and without the occupied region having already gone beyond the means of our society there is every need for immediate help."

Mr. Mohamed Ali has been instructed how to forward contributions to the local Red Crescent Centres. He undertakes forward all contributions which should cabled immediately through the Centr Khilafat Committee.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIAN DELEG

NO REASON TO SUSPEND

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 1 a.m., July 9.

Replying to Sir Frederick Hall in the Commons Mr. Bonar Law said he had read some reports made by the Labour deputation which had recently returned from Russia in which reference was made to the terroristic Soviet methods, but the conclusions of the Members of deputation did not seem to be unanimous and there was nothing in the reports calling for the suspension of negotiations with Russian delegates, pending independent ... investigation or other alteration in policy as suggested.

WORLD ZIONIST CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 1 a.m., July 9.

The World Zionist Conference opened in London to-day. There were 250 delegates present. The principal subjects were the colonisation of Palestine and rapid organisation of immigration.

JEWS' PLACE AMONG NATIONS

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 1 a.m., July 9.

...is speech at the Zionist Conference, ...irman Sokolov, who spoke in Hebrew, ...lared that the Jews had regained a place among the nations of the world. Millions in Eastern Europe had been facing death in the seven circles of Hell. For the multi-massacres in the Ukraine neither Heaven nor the mercy of angels could find palliation. Nebuchadnezzar was a nobleman compared with these murderers. After his speech the audience rose solemnly to its feet thus impressively endorsing the Chairman's views.

Ussishkin, Vice-President of the Zionist Commission, said at least thirty thousand Jews must be settled in Palestine annually during the next few years and four millions sterling were required during the first few years for land purchse, immigration and cultural and public works.

Amid extraordinary enthusiasm, Mr. Brandreis of the United States was elected President of the Conference and Doctor Max Nordau Vice-President.

INCREASE IN ESTIMATED REVENUE.

REDUCE ESTABLISHMENT

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 1 a.m., July 9.

In the House of Lords, Lord Midleton drew attention to the great increase in the estimated normal revenue and moved a resolution that it was incumbent on the Government to reduce the present undue strain on the nation's resources and appoint special commissioners empowered to wind up the special war service department and reduce other inflated the establishments to the normal level. The motion was carried by 95 votes to 23.

NAVAL MISSION WITH GEN. WRANGEL.

BEING WITHDRAWN

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 1 a.m., July 9.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy in the Commons Mr. Long said the British naval mission with General Wrangel was now being withdrawn. America and France still had naval representatives accredited.

"LASCARS" CHANGED INTO "INDIAN SEAMEN."

CAPT. DEVINES' AMENDMENT CARRIED

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, July, 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. July, 8.

Genoa.—In the International Seacen's Conference to-day Captain Devines the Indian Government delegate proposed an amendment to the draft convention relating to the hours of labour replacing the word "Lascars" by "Indian Seamen" in view of the uncertainty of the legal meaning of the term "Lascar" which only covered deckhands.

A Seamen's delegate opposed the amendment. He maintained that the hours of the Lascars should be the same as those of the whites. Indeed the hours in the tropical countries should be less.

The amendment was carried by 17 votes to 8.

SPA CONFERENCE.

GERMAN MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

DIFFICULTIES IN DISBANDING MILITARY EFFECTIVES.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. July, 8.

The German Minister of Defence to-day reported to the fully attended Conference at Spa with regard to the execution of the military clauses of the Treaty. Herr Simons made a supplementary statement. It transpired from this that the German Government had attempted to attribute the delays in this connection to the economic situation especially as regards reducing the military effectives alleging that it was impossible to disband the military effectives more rapidly, because the disbanded naturally went to swell the ranks of the unemployed.

M. Delacroix and Mr. Lloyd George insisted on the necessity for Germany fixing definite early dates for the execution of the military obligations.

GERMANY'S DIFFICULTY.

ALLIED REPLY

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 1 a.m., July 9.

A communiqué from Spa says that the Conference met this afternoon to receive the German reply as regards the surrender of material and reduction of effectives under the Treaty. Herr Simons repeated that extreme difficulties were facing Germany in satisfying the Allies and dangers were threatening her, nevertheless he recognised the necessity of furnishing precise data regarding the existing material and the dates on which in German Government's opinion, arms and effectives might be reduced to Treaty figures. He concluded by calling on General Von Seckt, Chief of the German General Staff, to speak on the subject.

Von Seckt handed in a detailed note as regards material. He proposed that proportional reduction of material and effectives be carried out within fifteen months.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, described the anxiety which the existing conditions in Germany,— according to the German Ministers' statement—had caused the Conference. Several million rifles still remained in the hands, not only of the troops, but of the population. Moreover, there were thousands of machine-guns, trench mortars and guns. Over one million soldiers were under arms under various forms and pretexts. It was beyond comprehension that such a dangerous and abnormal situation should be tolerated by any Government. The Allies could not permit the prolongation of that situation another fifteen months; it must be settled by a vigorous effort in the shortest practicable time.

Military, naval and air experts would meet to-night to investigate the figures of the Allies and Von Seckt after which the Allies would announce their final decision to-morrow.

LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS DISCUSSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 4-55 p.m., July 8.

The Lambeth Conference opened to-day and was attended by 276 bishops from all parts of the world. The official report says the Archbishop of Canterbury addressed the gathering on Christianity and international relations, and the League of Nations was especially discussed. The speakers included the Bishop of Madras.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

GREAT OBSTACLE REMOVED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 4-55 p.m., July 8.

The obstacle which has hitherto prevented the creation of an international court of justice has been overcome. The Jurists' Advisory Committee of the League of Nations sitting at the Hague has adopted a plan whereby judges will be selected by the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations voting separately. If an agreement is not reached provision is made for a joint mediation committee or finally for filling up the vacancies by the judges already selected. The result which was impossible of attainment at the Hague Conference in 1907 is only possible to-day by the existence of the machinery of the League of Nations.

MINERS IN CONFERENCE.

ADVANCE IN WAGES DEMANDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 4-55 p.m., July 8.

The annual conference of the Miner' Federation opened to-day at Leamington. The Executive recommended that the Conference demand reduction of domestic coal by fourteen shillings and twopence, the amount which was recently added to the price, also that the Conference should demand an advance in wages of two shillings daily for workers over sixteen and one shilling for workers under sixteen. It is estimated that these demands will entail an additional thirty millions yearly to the Wages bill.

JAPANESE OCCUPY SAKHALIN.

SEQUEL TO MASSACRE AT NIKOLAIEVSK.

HOLDING MARITIME PROVINCES OF SIBERIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July, 6.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 8.

The "Daily Express" learns from Tokio that the Japanese have decided to occupy Sakhalin as security for reparation for the massacre of the Japanese at Nikolaievsk. Japan is also retaining hold of the entire maritime provinces of Siberia where the conditions are growing worse.

U. S. DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

MR. COX'S ELECTION.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., July 8.

San Francisco.—Mr. Cox was elected by acclamation on the 44th ballot. The withdrawal of Mr. Palmer after the 38th thus releasing his votes, marked the turning point in the Conference, Mr. Cox immediately forging ahead until he reached 568 on the 43rd and Mr. McAdoo 410.

A SHORT SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Mr. James M. Cox was thrice Governor of Ohio. He was born on a farm and received public and high school education He started as a printer's devil but soon became a newspaper reporter and eventual ly proprietor of two newspapers. He became a member of the Congress in 190 and Governor of Ohio in 1913. The legislation for which Mr. Cox is best known includes the model Workmen's Compensation Law, the Child Labour Law and th Ohio School code. It is worthy of note that the Republican candidate Senator Harding is also from Ohio and is also newspaper owner. It is anticipated that th nomination of Mr. Cox will strongly counteract Senator Harding's influence in Ohio

MR. COX'S NOMINATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 4-55 p.m., July 8.

San Francisco.—The Democratic Convention on the 44th ballot elected Mr. Cox who received 568 votes and Mr. McAdoo 410. Mr. Palmer withdrew after the 38th ballot.

GEN. WRANGEL'S SUCCESS.

BOLSHEVIK CAVALRY CORPS CAPTURED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 4-55 p.m., July 8.

The War Office announces that General Wrangel's cavalry recently encircled a Bolshevik cavalry corps consisting of eighteen regiments which came under the concentrated fire from armoured trains, troops and aeroplanes. Only one hundred and fifty escaped and the battlefield was covered with the enemy dead. One thousand prisoners, forty guns, many machine-guns and much transport were taken and the officer commanding the second Bolshevik cavalry corps and the staff were captured.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.

FRENCH PROPOSALS TO DOUBLE RATES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 6
Recd. 8 p.m., July 8.

The Havas Agency states that French proposals for international postage to be made at the International Conference in October are for the doubling of the present rates with liberty to surcharge according to the state of the exchange.

BRITISH LEAGUE OF HELP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 8.

Following on the meeting presided over by the Lord Mayor of London on June 30th the British League of Help which has been formed for the purpose of arranging for British towns to adopt centres in French devastated areas is receiving most encouraging reports. Already fifty provincial centres are arranging meetings to consider the adoption of centres. Cirendester has already adopted one centre and it is expected that this lead will be followed by other centres.

REDUCTION OF DUTY ON SPARKLING WINES.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, July, 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. July, 8.

Mr. Chamberlain announcing the proposed reduction of duty on the sparkling wines said he proposed it because the fifty per cent. duty was calculated on the basis of the average value of imported wine, namely, 37/8 per gallon, whereas the average value on which duty would be charged was probably under 40 shillings and also because of sympathy with France. The concession would entail a loss of four hundred thousand sterling in the revenue for a full year. It was estimated that the 33 1/3 duty would produce eight hundred thousand sterling. The amendment reducing the duty was carried by 261 votes to 90.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

THEIR SUFFERING AND HUMILIATION.

WARNING TO LORD MILNER.

(SPECIAL TO THE CHRONICLE)

LONDON, July 1.

Mr. A. M. Jeevanjee, has addressed the following letter to Lord Milner:—

1st June 1920.

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

My Lord,

"With reference to the deputation which waited on you on behalf of the Indians in East Africa, the latter are still awaiting your announcement as to the action which your lordship proposes to take. Hitherto we have refrained from giving publicity to the matter in accordance with your lordship's request that the proceedings of the deputation should be kept private, but, as you will understand our people are becoming increasingly anxious as to what is going to be done and I am compelled to ask your lordship for an early assurance that our rights will be preserved and protected to the fullest extent.

"I have received very definte instructions to bring to your notice, again, what I stated in my speech, and to inform you that the community strictly adhere to the position taken up on that occasion. Unless your lordship is able to meet our demands I fear the position will be a very serious one.

I desire again to remind your lordship of the ancient connections of India with East Africa, a connection long antecedent to the connections of Great Britain with either Africa India. Indians opened the country to the trade of the whole world especially Manchester and Birmingham. It is only 50 years since the Government sent their Consul General to East Africa, then controlled by the Sultan of Zansibar.

"It was By Indian influence and Indian efforts, and through Indians alone, that the British trade and political power and influence were established and consolidated in that country.

"Queen Victoria, in the early days, gave special instructions that the Imperial British East Africa Company should look after the interests of Indians, who helped the Company, to open up the country with labour of all classes, developed it, and built the railway with great sacrifice of life by disease and injuries.

"The arrival of the white settlers is quite recent and it is only since the small bane of South Africans came to the country and the administration was taken over by the Colonial Office that Indian rights have been ignored and trampled upon and a deliberate policy to exclude and drive out Indians has been relentlessly pursued. After the war broke out the mouths of Indians were closed and the Local Government pursued the anti-Indian policy, passing laws, ordinances, rules and regulations at the bidding of the white community against the interests and rights if Indians."

"Hitherto we have respected our Government and looked to it to respect our rights. But we cannot keep our respect for a Government, which like that of East Africa, now ignoring our ancient association with the country, treats us as helots, insults and attempts to crush us. This cannot go on and I respect, what I said before, that unless the Govt we will not recognise any law of the Legislative Council or Municipality or pay taxes.

"Painful and shameful as it is to us, to have to make such single demands for our rights, in this way, we have no alternative. And I would be failing in my duty if I did not assure your lordship most solemly that if we do not get an early and satisfactory reply, we shall be compelled to appeal immediately to the opinion of the whole Empire, which above Indians have helped in the war.

"Trusting that your lordship will favour me with a prompt reply to this letter.

I am,
"Your lordship's obedient servant.
A. M. JEEVANJEE."

BOMBAY'S FINANCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

not in Bombay, but the Committee paid little heed to our representation.

Stone instead of Bread.

The Committee must have, however felt compunctions of conscience that the apportionment as proposed would retard our progress and prevent us for a long time to come, in taking in hand our enlarged schemes of Education, Sanitation, etc. They must have recognised the justice of our claim, for instead of dealing with the Income-tax, which was a special term of reference to them at the instance of the Bombay Government, and instead of allowing even half income-tax to the provinces as we then advocated, they have recommended giving to the provinces the entire revenue to be derived from General Stamps. Now if the revenue from General Stamps was as expanding as the revenue from Income-tax we could not possibly complain, but results prove otherwise.

Plea of extravagant cost.

The Committee find fault with Bombay, and say that the cost of our administration is high-nay, extravagant. If that were so, it was perfectly competent for the Government of India to come down upon us, but we have never known them to do so and there is, therefore, no justification for Lord Meston's Committee to criticise us as they have done. It is true that with half the population of Madras, Bombay spends as much as the Southern Presidency, but a highly developed Province must needs spend more to ensure greater efficiency in every direction. If the different services cost the Government of Bombay more than what they do in the United Provinces and Madras with which the Committee compares them, the Committee forgets that the Government of Bombay cannot expect to pay less to the men they employ than do commercial and industrial concerns in our midst. They perforce pay much higher salaries in Bombay than what other provinces are required to. Conditions in Bombay are different from other parts of India. Of the three members who composed Lord Meston's Committee, only one, the Chanrman could claim a first-hand knowledge of the country but even Lord Meston's personal knowledge of Western India must be very limited.

Extraordinarily ignorant.

This is a bold statement to make, but I may be permitted to refer my hearers to what he said only a few days ago when addressing the Chamber of Commerce of his native city of Aberdeen. Speaking of labour condition in this country Lord Meston observed that labour in India was "extraordinarily abundant." That may be so in the United Provinces, but he would be "extraordinarily ignorant" who would venture to say the same of the Bombay Presidency, if at all he were conversant with local conditions. In their conclusions they have come to, the Committee seem to have been greatly influenced by their Chairman's experience of other parts of India. Conditions in a go-ahead Province like Bombay are different and require different treatment, and that is our earnest appeal in our representation to the Secretary of State which we trust we are not making in vain.

Mr. J. Baptista further supported the resolution.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, further supporting the resolution, said that the object of the Reforms was to give provincial autonomy to Bombay but the surest way to make the new administration a failure was to deprive it of the revenue from the Income-tax.

The resolution was carried.

Votes of Thanks.

On the motion of Mr. N. N. Wadia, seconded by Mr. Narotam Morarji, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas for convening the meeting.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. MacNaughton, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Sir Narayan Chandavarkar for presiding at the meeting. The proceedings then terminated.

BEHAVIOUR AT PUBLIC MEETINGS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will remember that when Mrs. Besant was here last and she was hooted down at a public meeting at Shantaram's Chawl, you raised your voice of protest and condemned it in strong terms. I was among those at that time who were pleased at the bold attitude you took up even though you knew Mrs. Besant was not then quite popular. I have been watching with expectancy since Friday last what you were going to say with regard to the rowdy conduct of certain set conscious people at the Excelsior Theatre meeting. I ask you, sir, if it is fair that you should have preserved sphinx-like silence on the subject when "leaders" lead the noisy lot irrespective of whether the speaker against whom they shout is right or wrong. The "Bombay Chronicle" has been valued as a public institution. And it is strange that it has not spoken out in an instanee like this where a mischievous example is set by some people whose title to recognition is only their money. Does it mean that "The Chronicle" has come to have faith in supporting the monied caucus which craves to dominate public life? Otherwise its strange reticense is inexplicable. I trust in fairness you will publish this letter. Not merely those who have influence but also those who are in the right must command your support.—Yours, etc.,

DEMOCRAT.

Bombay, July 7.

AN UNFAIR ATTACK.

Mrs. Annie Besant writes in the "United India":—

A singularly unfair and cruel attack has been made by Colonel James in Parliament on Mr. Syud Hossain, a member of the Khilafat Deputation. It is not true that Mr. Syud Rossain "abducted or forcibly proselytised" Pandit Motilal Nehru's daughter It is true, though it does not concern the public, that the two young people, close thrown together, fell in love and marr secretly—a very different thing. The girl over 21 years of age, and no attempt coercion should have been made. The du-Muslim *entente* naturally throws people of the two faiths together, and one may regret the weakness which to secrecy, that is very different crimes imputed by Colonel James by privilege of Parliament. Se ways caused by fear of unfair coercion, but does not imply

An A. P. I. message from July 8, says:—The s. s. lombo to Bombay has br shaft. She has been tow

SHOULD COUNCILS BE TABOOED?

RAMBHAJ DATT SAYS: "NO."

ACHIEVEMENTS NOT TO BE THROWN AWAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, July 2.

Pandit Rambhaj Datt Chaudhri has, a signed article contributed to the *Hom Rule*, a newly started Urdu journal of La hore, specially dedicated to the Hom Rule movement, opposed the tabooing the reformed councils. The Pandit, equal ly with Lala Lajpat Rai, is a thorough patriot and possesses a heart which beats in sympathy with his countrymen While Lala Lajpat Rai was an unwilling exile from his motherland for the pro longed period of nearly six years, th Pandit was made to suffer the indignity and humiliation from the official stand-point of a state trial before a martial law tribunal and sentenced to transporta tion for life and forfeiture of property and was incarcerated in jail along with the other Punjab leaders until released at the time of the Amritsar Congress un-der the terms of the Royal Proclamation, to the intense relief of his countrymen. While, then the Lalaji and the Panditji take opposite sides on a matter of such vital moment as the question of working the reformed councils, one is driven to the conclusion that something has to b said on both sides and that the differenc is mainly one of temperament and th standpoint from which one looks at th question.

WHY LIVE IN THE COUNTRY?

At the outset the Pandit recalls incident when in the course of his visit Europe in 1908 on political work, while at Paris he received an invitation from Mr. Shyamji Krishna Varma, Mrs. Cama and a number of other Indians resident there. On the occasion Mrs. Cama sub-jected him to a series of plain-spoken questions regarding his method of work which partook more of the character taking exception than merely seeking in formation. One of these questions was why when the course of action of the offi-cials was so keeping down the Indians and when a self-respecting man found it har to protect his turban even with both his hands and to live with dignity, he should prefer to live in the Punjab and not to leave India like a self-respecting person, instancing the cases of certain other leaders who, said the lady, preferred leave a land where they could not main tain their self-respect or considered their honour in danger. The Pandit replied that he was not in favour of bidding farewell to the country. He added that he was born in the Punjab, he would live in the Punjab, in the Punjab he would strug gle and in the Punjab he would die. H said the best course for them was not abandon statesmanship and endeavour by all legitimate means to overcome the dif ficulties and which they had been born.

LAJPAT RAI'S ABSENCE.

Referring to Lala Lajpat Rai's prolong ed absence from the country the Pandi observes that every writing of his duri this period brought out the painful long ing or a feeling heart that he might re turn to his beloved motherland and b able to alleviate her troubles and difficul ties and to share with his countrymen their troubles and difficulties. He had in th course of his contributions, time and again expressed the view that he would hav considered himself more fortunate if in stead of being compelled to remain within the bounds of free America he had been in a position to share in the suffering and humiliation of the Punjab and to suffer pain and humiliation like the rest his countrymen. Lala Lajpat Rai's writ ings showed, therefore, says the Pandit that he had been himself preferring th dangerous and humiliating life of th Punjab to the safe and honourable life America. He goes on to express disap pointment at the counsel given by Lala Lajpat Rai to taboo the councils on th grounds that the Hunter Committee Re port fails to give satisfaction and tha one or two European officers of the Mar tial Law days are still holding their offi ces and would be in the councils. Wit all the respect he entertains for the Lal he thinks he feels he must raise h voice against the wrong lead given b him.

ACHIEVEMENTS NOT TO BE ABANDONED.

While insisting that Lala Lajpat Ra should have waited for an expression opinion on the part of the Punjab Pro vincial Congress Committee which is to con sider the matter on his initiative, th Pandit holds that now that the subject had been raised, it was the right and perhaps also the duty of those who differ ed from the view-point of the Lala give expression to their own opinions. H holds that the autocratic powers now be ing wielded by the officials from the Vice-roy to the humblest magistrate whom the British people or the King-Emperor have sent out to this country, should be taken away from them and their powers and authority should be transferred to the hands of representatives of the people, so that the people should administer their own country's affairs under the aegis Britain. This was no new demand on their part, the struggle had been going on fo this for the last 30 or 35 years. In this struggle many a son of the motherland had got incarnation, several went to the gallows, and a number were still suffering in jail. They endeavoured to secure their rights by remaining within the proper li-mits, by legitimate ventilation of public opinion. The natural result of this ef-fort on their part that the gulf between bureaucratic power and political workers grew wider and wider. One result of this struggle assumed the form of the Punjab disorders, in which the people were fired upon and bombs were thrown upon them from the air. Whether they were guilty of rebellion or they were fired upon and bombed for no fault of theirs, the peo-knew full well, and if a thousand Hunter Committees attempted to wash away the strain which British subordinate officials had, in their irresponsibility, cast on the British name, they would ignominiously fail.

NOT WITHOUT A GAIN.

Nevertheless, says the Pandit, their sa-crifices had not gone fruitless. The bar-gain was not without consideration. They got in return that awakening which hun-dreds of years of education and enlighten-ment among them would have produced with some difficulty. In every dwelling house and cottage, in every street and lane, be it in the town or the village, Hindu and Musalman women gave evi-dence of the great national awakening by reciting in their daily songs and stories the painful episodes of the Martial Law thereby instilling in the hearts of their children the noble lesson of patriotism and self-sacrifice for the motherland. Should then in face of all this gain, asks th Pandit, the abusive language and unjus findings of the European members of th Hunter Committee or the presence of tw or three officers of the Martial Law day so upset them or throw them off their mental balance, as to induce them to throw away the important achievements they had secured in the political field af-ter a protracted struggle extending over 30 or 35 years. If they did not go to the councils, their opponents would dance for very joy and say the councils were well rid of the popular representatives—they themselves were drafting rules which would keep them out. The question was, asks the Pandit, whether they themselves should trample their interests under foot, and by their action produce the very result the other party is so eager to bring about. Suppose, says the Pandit, a defeatec enemy befire evacuating the fort, acting against the laws of nations and at dead of night killed our officers and men wh were in his custody, did it follow tha they should retire from the fight and abandon the towns and forts already cap tured. No one could reply to this in th affirmative, says the Pandit, in conclusion and it was a matter of surprise that that was precisely the counsel which Lala Lajpat Rai is giving to his countrymen in the matter of joining the Punjab coun cils.

COTTON RATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest the Cotton report dated 2nd July appearing in your issue of 3rd especially so far as the second para of the report is concerned, in which reference is made to a petty quarrel between the bears and the Cotton Contracts Board.

It would appear that the portion of your report above referred to is intended as a jocular effort on the position as it exists as it could certainly never have been written in earnest by anyone knowing the real facts at issue.

In the first place, F. G. Broach is not a Good Stapled Cotton as your correspondent suggests; and the rules distinctly classify it as "Fair to Good Staple" which is to be not less than halfway between the two. The Board ought not to link it to Good Staple Cotton only and the Rates Committee, which has to carry out duties assigned to it by the Rules, has no justification for quoting rates for F. G., Broach having re-gard to prices of Good Stapled Cotton only and entirely ignoring the prices of Fair Stapled Kinds. One thing is certain and beyond dispute, namely, that the average F. G. Broach crop is not realising more than Rs. 350 in the Ready-Market, and is being bought and sold daily at that figure and even at much below it.

The statement of your correspondent that justice is on the side of the Board in protecting the unfortunate buyer is absurd. He knew very well that when he hedged with F. G. M. G. Broach, he was contracting for a Fair to Good Stapled Cotton which the rules clearly describe that cotton to be and in view of the procedure enforced last sea-son and the Board's own circulars on the subject there can be no question as to the buyer's knowledge that he was only contract-ing for fair to good staple, not good staple.

The duty of the Board is clear, namely, to carry out and enforce the conditions and terms of the rules impartially irrespective of whom they affect, Bulls or Bears, or who are losers or gainers thereby. But if the Board found that the average Broach crop was so low that properly tenderable Cotton did not exist and that F. G. M. G. Broach Contracts were, therefore, impossible of ful filment, it was their imperative duty im-mediately to stop all further business in that impossible contract and to call a meet-ing to fix a fair rate for all outstanding contracts.—Yours, etc.

DULERAI V. DESAI.

Apollo Street July. 6.

PYTHON CRUSHES GIRL.

AUDIENCE APPLAUDS.

Applause from a large audience filled the little theatre at Sherbruck, near Geneva, while a gigantic python slowly crushed its trainer to death.

The trainer, a Hungarian girl, whose name was Ciro, shrieked for help as the coils of the serpent closed about her, but the audi-ence believed her cries were part of the en-tertainment and cheered loudly.

Fraulein Ciro's manager rushed on the stage and shot the snake, but the young wo-man was then beyond help.

It was not until after the performance was over that the people were apprised of the fact that they had witnessed a gruesome tra-gedy.

JUNAGADH'S ... ORDER.

KATHIAWAR HITVARDHAK SABHA'S PROTEST.

The following resolutions were passed at the monthly general meeting of the Kathiawad Hitvardhak Sabha held on 7th July, under the presidentship of Mr. D. B. Shukla, Bar-at-Law.

1. That the Kathiawad Hitvardhak Sabha has viewed with great regret the action of the Junagadh State in debarring over a hun-dred non-Kathiawad students from the Bahauddin college and trusts that the Juna-gadh State will re-consider its action and that the University will take such measures as will obviate any hardship to the students.

2. That the Kathiawad Hitvardhak Sabha while welcoming the formation of a municipal body for the Junagadh City and appreciating the Ruler's expressed wish to give his subjects a voice in municipal affairs would respectfully submit to His Highness the Nawab Saheb that in order that the people's voice should be heard they should be given the right to elect their own members. The Sabha hopes that such right will be given as early as possible so that the wish so graciously expressed in His Highness' Firman may be given complete effect to.

3. That the Kathiawad Hitvardhak Sabha strongly endorses the demands made by the people of Indian States resident in British India which are so unanimously supported by the public press of the Presidency that such residents should be eligible for exercising franchise, and for seats in the Legislative Councils created under the Reform Act and that in this respect the Government of Bom-bay should follow the example of the Govern-ments of Bengal, Madras and Bihar.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please oblige me by sparing some space for the following in your valuable paper?

I have been watching with interest and sympathy the various letters appearing in your paper, regarding the deplorable plight of the non-Kathiawari students of the Bahauddin College. Out of due deference to the many obligations which that College has upon me, it would be a piece of ungrate-fulness on my part, if I did not take up my pen—feeble and insignificant as it is—in defending the reputation of that beloved in-stitution which has been acquired after a hard and long endeavour on the part of its worthy professors and noble principal.

The order of the Junagad Durbar, extra-ordinary as it is, is still more demonstrative of folly and lack of sowed policy. May I know from what principle of economy or judicious management of expenditure, has the Junagad Durbar ordered the expulsion of the non-Kathiawari students from the College The State had not to pay any extra money to the College staff or under go any other expense in educating these poor students. Nor were the expenses of the boarding of the students a sort of burden upon the State. For the lodging too, each students paid a reasonable rent; and from this point of view, the income of the State is all the less, on the contrary. What in-terest then had the Junagad Durbar in issuing such a despotic order? One cannot arrive at a right under standing of this mysterious problem. To my mind, the per-sonal grudge of some of the officers of the State, has been the Chief reason of the promulgation of this "amazing order." This does not in the least behave a ruler like the Nawab of a State which has been famous, for the last twenty years, for its magnani-mity in promoting the cause of education. However much the counsellors and advisers of a ruler may pursuade him to do an un-just act, but when he is of age and when such a great responsibility as the adminis-tration of a first class state rests on his shoulders he cannot be excused for a step which cannot be justified by morality, much less by religion.

I need not beat about the bush any more, but I fully trust that H. H. The Nawab Sahib must have surely realized the awkward position in which his advisers have placed him, and I hope that in order to stop any further discussion sullying his good name, he will soon revoke the odious order.—Yours, etc.

"A MUSLIM GRADUATE."

Vadia (Kathiawar), July 4.

MESPOT POLICY,

CABINET DIVIDED'

A special cable to the "Englishman," dated London, July 2, says:

According to the "Morning Post" th Cabinet is divided over the future of Mesopotamia.

One party prefers the continuation the present situation with the addition of a native assembly whose assent would be necessary for new taxation; the other desires to offer the Crown to Emir Abdulla with the earliest British withdrawal, lend-ing only a few British civilians to assist the native administration in some form. The latter scheme will undoubtedly be accepted ultimately, since the British public as a whole is firmly convinced it is unable finan-cially to shoulder the cost of administration. Sentimental reasons do enter into the matter. There are general signs that the public feels the burden of taxation in the past the maximum supportable and the yield from the Excess Profits Duty may prove very disappointing. It is possible that Mr. Chamberlain will not be long able to hold his own against the increasing wave of criticism.

EAST AFRICA.

Lord Islington's motion on July 14, asks Lord Milner to state the policy of Govern-ment with regard the political and econo-mic status of natives of India in East Africa, Tanganyika and Uganda. I under-stand that Lord Milner has decided to introduce a more generous treatment of Indians in those colonies though the ques-tion is complicated by the poor type of the majority of Indians residents there.

Further hearing ... was resumed yesterday be... Magistrate and Maulana Mahammad ... whose name was among the signatories to the ... notice was examined. Cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses took the rest of the day.

To-day the Magistrate wanted to hear counsel on both sides before framing the charges. Mr. Ali Ansat, Bar-at-Law, who defended accused Abu Turab contended that there was no evidence against him. Prosecu-tion should show that Abu Turab should have some gain to derive by being a party to the offence. Counsel's theory was that since ac-cused Asghar copied the notice and since it was found in the building of the Press it was reasonable to infer that that notice was pub-lished in that very Press. If the Press printed papers in connection with the Khila-fat Committee's work and if this notice was, as it undoubtedly was, connected with Khila-fat then it was extremely improper and wholly unnecessary that notice should have been taken out, printed elsewhere and brought back and planted in the Press. Counsel's aim was to create a doubt in the mind of the Court about Abu Turab's part in order to entitle him to the benefit of doubt, and, if he succeeded in that, it was unnecessary to throw dirt alround.

Other two accused were unrepresented.

The Court Inspector called attention to C. I. D. Inspector's evidence and statements of accused and cited from the latter to show, that all accused met regularly, discussed the affair and planned details and said there was strong presumption that they conspired to-gether and that, in pursuance of that conspi-racy, fabricated and forged the notice. The motive for the conspiracy was pecuniary gain —financial reward from Government.

Charges were framed on all accused under Sections 193, 469 and 120 B of the I. P. C. and the case adjourned to the 16th instant.

THE PUNJAB.

MISSIONARY'S SYMPATHY.

The Rev. John S. Hoyland writes in a letter to the Editor of the "Servant of In-dia":

Sir,—On my return from two months in the inner hills, I have seen the newspaper summaries of the Hunter Commission Re-port, and received also your issue of June 3rd.

Will you allow me to express my thanks through your columns for Dr. Macnicol's ex-cellent article on the Commission Report? It appears to me to express clearly the at-titude which should be adopted towards these heart-rending occurrences by those of us at least who, as Christian Missionaries, believe that the Cross represents the divine—and therefore the ideal human—method of deal-ing with violence and wrong, and whose deep desire for the British Empire is that it should approach that ideal as closely as pos-sible.

WHO WILL REPRESENT LABOUR?

PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. NOMINATION

Dr. D. D. Sathaye, President of the Indian Labour League and the Bombay Mill-hands Association has sent to the Governor in Council, the Governor General in Council and the Secretary of State for India by telegram the following resolu-tion:—

"That the councils of the Indian Labour League and the Bombay Mill-hands Asso-ciation emphatically protest against the action of the Government of India in nominating the labour representative to the International Labour Conference and the Commissions of Inquiry when there are organised Labour Associations in the various parts of India capable of electing their representatives and urges on the Secretary of State for India through the Indian Government to allow the existing labour organizations to elect their own re-presentatives to the said International Labour Conference and Commissions of Inquiry."

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your isgue of 3rd instant you have published the reply given by Lord Milner (Secretary of State for the Colonies) to the Indian deputation of East Africa and one can see that it is a quite hopeless reply and no good will come out of it.

It is now duty of the Indians in India to take the question in hand and to safeguard their brethern's interest who are settled in that colony as well as of themselves, because it is well known that India's trading with that colony is greater than with any other colony. If India wants that the door of that Colony should not be closed to them they should now open their eyes and deal with the question. It has been suggested by many individuals in many leading papers to hold a public meeting under the auspi-ces of the Indian Citizenship Association to consider the action to be taken against it. It is now high time to hold such meeting.

We are still ignorant about the result of Rev. Prof. Andrews' mission to East Africa. May I request the abovementioned Associa-tion to consider these two important matters and to do the needful.—Yours, etc.

H. RAM.

... of the ... treated his me... manner in which ... far as the Agent's Ci... mode of giving increases ... living to the Staff is concern... mains to be seen if either of ... Officers will pay any heed to the sam...

"The Agent issues notice after notice ... condemns the staff forming into any associ... tion and wants them to appsoach him per-sonally. But if they do so they are well dealt with by their worthy Chiefs and any petitions they send, are vanished, nobody knows where and how."

Why should not the Agent scrutinize, the increases given and the new grades arranged by the Engineer and thus remove the ill-feeling phevailing among the staff? He does not want them to represent their case in a body which he objects should not be formed, but it is his duty as the representative of the Company to see that some of the many irregularities existing in the various De-partments of the Company.. are set right.

It is hoped that the Agent will see that in-creases are given to the Engineering Depart-ment of the Company in accordance with the General Traffic Manager's Circular No. 6 of 14th May 1920., which affects only the Traffic Department of the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company.

Moreover there is the question of the Free Pass Rules. The G. I. P. Railway Authorities in their No. 453 Weekly Notices sanctioned retention of the allowance of the 2nd Class Free Check and duty Passes to all their men who were drawing Rs. 59 and over per mensem and who were eligible for 2nd Class Passes upto and on the 31st December 1920 irrespective of casts,creed, colour or nationality, but the Agent of the G. I. P. wants only his Men and the Anglo-Indians and Portuguese Subjects to enjoy this privilege but the others are not con-sidered. Why should not the Agent follow strictly the ruling given by the G. I. P. Rail-way Authorities as quoted above?

There is wide spread discontent and ill feel-ing prevailing among the staff of the De-partments of the Railway and it is hoped the Agent will see his ways to remedy these grievanies before it is too late.—Yours, etc.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

UNITED STATES' BAN ON RUSSIA.

PASSPORTS REFUSED FOR TRADE INQUIRY.

The State Department has refused to ac-cede to the informal request made by the Chambers of Commerce of the United States for passports for a Commission of the Cham-bers to enter Russia for the purpose of studying problems connected with the re-sumption of trade with that country. The officials explained that it had been the con-sistent attitude of the Department to refuse all requests to enter Bolshevik territory.

At the same time, the attitude of the Gov-ernment was unchanged with regard to the resumption of commercial relations wit Russia, in spite of the negotiations between Mr. Krassin and Mr. Lloyd George and the representatives of other Governments in Lon-don. Even should Great Britain modify her attitude, added the officials, the United States would not necessarily be influenced thereby to take favourable action.—Reuter. "The Manchester Guardian."

NON-COOPERATION WITH THE KNIGHT OF TIWANA.

"The Tribune" writes:—

We learn from a correspondent that Ma-lik Sir Umar Hayat Khan of Tiwana re-cently addressed a circular letter to the *loyal members* of the Bar, through the ... puty Commissioners of the different ... tricts, inviting the philanthropically dis-... ed among them to render free legal aid ... litigation to the returned soldiers and their relatives. A general meeting of the Sialkot Bar Association was called last week to con-sider the said letter at which the following resolution was adopted:—"Read letter from Major Sir Malik Umar Hayat Khan, Tiwa-na, K.C.I.E., M.V.O. Resolved unanimous-ly that the local Bar Association declines to entertain the proposal contained therein, as it emanates from the said gallant Knight." Our correspondent adds that the Malik has sought to define the 'loyal members' as those who kept themselves aloof from political agi-tation during the recent disturbances, and that the tone of the letter is highly insulting, and that it was for this reason that it was treated with the contempt it so richly deserv-ed. We share the hope of the correspondent that "the various Bar Associations in the Province will bring home to the Knight of Tiwana the unenviable position he holds in the estimation of his enlightened country-men by passing similar resolutions." Let there be no mistake. The object for which the Malik Sahib wanted the co-operation of the "loyal" members of the bar may be not only unexceptionable but even laudable. But not even the most laudable of objects can induce a patriotic and self-respecting Punjabi to participate in a movement started and headed by the Knight of Tiwana. Here absolute non-cooperation is the only possible, the only desirable course, because here there is no question of fundamental principle or policy involved, and there is no need to strike the balance of advantages. Expediency as well as self-respect requires that the Pro-vince should give a wide berth to such men and to every thing prominently associated with them.

... been on... by the Gover... was the reflex ... of their masters' vo... Satyagraha and depr... Committee's observation ...

Speaking of the reforms ... said ... Ministers would be asked to make bric... without straw and complained that the Royal amnesty had been niggardly applied and several martial law prisoners and the accused in Burma and other conspiracy cases were still in jail.

Resolutions strongly condemning the majority report and urging the recall of the Viceroy and bringing to trial of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, General Dyer and others were passed.

The Speakers included Pandit Rambhaj Dutt Chowdhri, Lala Govardhan Dass and others.

DISTURBANCE IN JUTE MILL.

ASSAULT ON EUROPEAN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The following further particulars are available regarding the disturbance in a suburban jute mill in which one European assistant was severely assaulted. Informa-tion of a serious riot in the New Central Jute Mill reached the Howrah district police on Monday evening. Mr. P. Leo Fulkner, Superintendent of Police on receipt of news proceeded to the scene of disturbances and found Mr. R. N. Kyd, an assistant of the mills lying wounded in his bungalow with serious injuries. He was removed to the Howrah General Hospital where he made a stat...ent from which it appears that for a couple of months he had been trying to reduce wastage of jute yarns. On Monday last he noticed while going through the mill in loom No. 198 some ends of yarns hanging from the beam and he asked the weaver in charge to tie them up. The weaver spoke of the inferior quality of the yarn and did not carry out Mr. Kyd's orders. On this Mr. Kyd placed another man in charge of the loom and ordered the disobedient weaver to leave the premises. Mr. Kyd then went round to inspect other looms and to look over the works and after a few minutes he went to his bungalow to take tea. In the meanwhile the new man who displaced the disobedient weaver came to Mr. Kyd and complained that his predecessor threatened him and would not let him take charge of the loom. On hearinig this Mr. Kyd left his bungalow and neared the mills when a man came behind and gripped his legs while fifteen other men ran up and assaulted him with shuttles. Mr. Kyd in his struggle to rise was struck by the men again with wooden implements and he was in agony, when Mr. Watson hastened to the hospital and brought a doctor who rendered him first aid. As a result of the assault the workers in the mill numbering about 4000 left the mill in a body and suspended their work. The mill is said to be entirely closed. A vigorous police enquiry is proceeding but no arrest is reported. The mill is well guarded by the police. Mr. Kyd is detained in the hospital for treatment and is reported to be progressing. A strike occurred at this mill a few months ago owing to the wage question and work was suspended for about two weeks. Attempts are being made to induce the workers to return to work.

...ELLUNDERING OF SUKESHI.

MARINE COURT ENQUIRY BEGUN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

At the Port Officer to-day, a Marine Court of Enquiry was held under the presidency of Mr. Swinhoe, to investigate into the cir-cumstances attending the foundering of the steamer Sukeshi on the 10th of May, last.

Mr. Carmell, Bar-at-Law, who represented the Government of Bengal,—in opening the case, said the matter was one of importance as there was sharp conflict of testimony be-tween the Serang and his crew on the one hand and some of the passengers on the other, who got on board the ship at Ulubaria. According to the Serang and his crew, as far as they were aware, there was no loss of life. There were charges against the crew of hav-ing displaced women and children from life boat and thrown them aside and again it has been stated that the crews of some country boats that were near the scene of the disaster concerned themselves with picking up the float-sam. Continuing, Mr. Carmell said that the Sukeshi left the Armenian Ghat at 7-30 on the morning of the 10th of May bound for Eanichak. She foundered after leaving Nal-dari when it was about the last ebb of the tide. There was at the time a strong south-ernly wind and the ebb tide running against it caused a heavy head sea, especially on leav-ing Naldari.

Mr. A. Blice, Inspector, who was travelling by the Sukeshi was the first witness ... Enquiry is proceeding.

…orthodox
Second Inter…
…er elucidation. It
…ocrats who have had
…governing Germany.
…is the "Vorwarts." Pro…
…s for the new Reichstag are
…Alexander Schlicke (the Minister
…our), Dr. Gradnauer (until rec…
…President of Saxony), Horsing (who ruth…
…lessly suppressed the Upper Silesian revolt
last August) and Stampfer (formerly editor
of the "Vorwarts").

THE INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS.

The programme of the Independent Socialists is briefly as follows:—

The proletarian revolution must pass through two stages—the conquest of political power and the exercise of political power by a working class dictatorship in order to effect the transition from capitalism to Socialism. The aims of the workers are the same in all countries and must be realised by international action.

The Parliamentary system is worn out and must be replaced by the Soviet system. The significance of the Soviet system is that the producers of all values, whether material or cultural, must be the sole possessors of political power. Once this end is won the proletarian dictatorship can come to an end. Although the Parliamentary system is bad, yet Parliamentary action may be taken when it is likely to serve the interests of the proletriat. Capitalism must be destroyed by political action only. All the means of supply must be socialised. There must be socialised. There must be compulsory labour for all the able-bodied.

Last December the Independent Socialists decided to leave the Second International and join the Third. Their intended union with the Third has not, however, been sanctioned by Lenin, and their relations with the Russian Bolsheviks are not cordial, in spite of the similarity in their ideas. The Independent Socialists have become a powerful party. Early last year their membership was about a quarter of a million. By the end of the year it had grown to three-quarters of a million, and it has doubtless grown since then. Their chief organs are the Berlin "Freiheit" and the "Leipziger Volkszeitung." Among their leaders are Ledebour, Hilferding, Daumig, Crispian, and Kurt Geyer.

The Communists (originally Spartacists) are also for the proletarian dictatorship and the Soviet system. Hitherto they have rejected Parliamentary action, but this year they have decided to participate in the elections. Unlike the Independent Socialists, they are not averse from violence, and regard general strikes, mass demonstrations, and armed risings as essential for the realisation of their programme. They are also in favour of close co-operation with the Bolsheviks. Their leader is Dr. Levi, their chief organ the "Rote Fahne," a paper largely made up of fulmination against the Independent Socialists and of extracts from the "Isvestia." The Communist party is not strong, and is worn by internal quarrels. A section broke away recently to form the "Communist Labour party," a group that has discredited itself rather badly by open rowdyism.

JUTE CROP FORECAST.

STRIKING DECREASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The preliminary forecast of Jute crop for year 1920 in the districts of Mymensingh, Faridpur and Hooghly states that the estimated area under cultivation this year is 780211 acres as against 918206 acres, showing a decrease this year of 137995 acres or 15 per cent. on the figures of the last year.

Following are the figures per district. In Mymensingh the area under cultivation is 538 351 acres as against 628944 acres last year, showing a decrease of 90594 acres. In Faridpur the area this year is 219100 as against last year's 258400 acres showing a decrease of of 393000 acres. In Hooghly the area is 22760 acres as against 30862 recording a decrease of 8102 acres. The decrease in acreage in all three districts from where figures have arrived is strikingly noticeable.

GOVT. OF INDIA BONDS.

APPLICATION FOR 6 CRORES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The list of subscription for the Government of India ten year six per cent. bonds was opened the day before yesterday and the figures available in Calcutta regarding applications for the loan received on the opening day and yesterday from Bengal and other provinces in India are encouraging. The figures for the first two days have not yet arrived from some of the Indian treasuries. But as far as figures are available they go to show that the authorities have received application for ten year bonds on July 5th and 6th to the extent of nearly Rs. 6½ crores, the exact figure being Rs. 6,48,19,000. This includes applications from Bomboy, Bengal, Madras, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa ad Assam Bombay heads the list with over Rs. 2½ crores (Rs. 2,54,94100) and Bengal comes second with Rs. 2 49 29,500, United Provinces comes next with Rs. 58,84 009, Madras coming closely behind with Rs. 52,56,700. The application from Burma amounts to Rs. 17,02,900, Punjab Rs. 16,58,200, Bihar and Orissa, 3,95,2000 and Assam Rs. 11,000.

The total amount of applications for the five per cent. loan stands at Rs. 20,05,300.

…anjpye who has
…ndidate for a seat in
…uncil, has issued the fol…
…nifesto:—

To the Electors of the Bombay University.

Dear Sir,

You are aware that the elections to the Legislative Councils are going to be held in October and November next, and that I wish to offer myself for election by the University of Bombay. The electors for this seat under the new schemes are all the Fellows of the Senate, Honorary Fellows, and graduates of the University of seven years' standing who have a place of residence in the Bombay Presidency, and as such you are one of the electors. I hope, therefore, that you will kindly give your vote to me.

I may mention that I have been a member of the Bombay Legislative Council since January, 1913, first as nominated member for three years and a half, and afterwards as the representative of the University. My work on the Council has geen before the public, and I am sure you are able to judge of its quality. Should b eso fortunate as to be elected again, may assure you that I shall do my best to deserve this mark of confidence by working whole-heartedly for the good of the people of this country in all directions.

Since my return from Cambridge to India in December, 1901, I have been working as a life-member for the Deccan Education Society and have held the post of the Principal of the Fergusson College ever since. I have been a fellow of the Bombay University since 1904 and have taken a keen interest in its working, having served on the Syndicate and on a very large number of Committees of the Senate and of the Syndicate. As an examiner I have had experience of almost all the universities in India for the last eighteen years.

My varied educational experience will, hope, amply justify me in seeking your support. I need hardly say that one of the most important—perhaps the most important—problems that will come up before the new Councils will be the formulation and the carrying out of a wide programme of educational activity in all its branches, and, as education is now a transferred subject, constructive work will be more effective henceforward than it has been heretofore. I shall spare no pains on my part in urging on the Council the imperative need of all kinds of education. My work so far has brought me into intimate relations with the student world. I know their capacities, their needs, their ambitions and their defects. A proper system of edubation will do more than anything else to further the progress of the rising generation and thus accelerate the all-round advance of our country.

I have never contented myself with the mere technical details of education, but I have also taken a prominent part in the public discussion of the policy underlying education. I have never hesitated in advocating as strongly as I could the fundamental principle that the educational system of a country must be in the hands of the people of that country itself, and that while its necessary to learn from the experience of other countries, every country must evolve its own system. Thus I have been an advocate of education through the vernacular, though I have at the same time insisted equally strongly on the need of a sound education in English language, literature and history, for it is through their means that India has begun to feel the impulse of nationality. Technical, industrial and professional education in all its branches will also find in me an ardent supporter and it will be my aim to make India self-sufficing in these matters, so that our young men would have no need to look to foreign countries, and only students of advanced research would be required to go abroad to get wider opportunities and a broader outlook.

The record of my work in the Legislative Council for over seven years will convince you that I have taken a prominent part in the discussion of *all* questions that came up before it, and that I have been a very independent critic of Government on questions of all kinds. The mass of the people who have not been fortunate in their surroundings and who labour under disabilities of any kind have always found in me a steadfast friend. I believe that every person in the country must be given, so far as the Governmental and the social system can do it at all, equal opportunities to show their capacities to the utmost. I want to see a state of things in which neither low birth nor the female selx nor poverty shall be too great a handicap to any human being, and I have used all my abilities up to this time with this ideal before me, and I shall continue to do so in future.

HIS POLICY.

The questions that are to come up before the Provincial Legislative Councils are to a certain extent limited in range; but shall take leave to mention some which are likely to come up before our Council and my views about them:—

(1) A complete system of education; compulsory primary education both for boys and girls; a wide net-work of industrial schools, high schools and colleges all over the Presidency. Education through the vernaculars up to the secondary stage. (2) Development of local self-government; independence of all local bodies, panchayats, taluka and district boards, and municipalities, leaving only power of supervision and outside control to the central authority which will henceforward be responsible to the popular councils; extension of sanitation and public works. (3) Recruitment of all provincial services by open competition, taking care to modify this principle so as to secure due representation in the public services to all classes and communities provided efficiency is not thereby sacrificed. Reducing mere patronage to a minimum. (4) Separation of judicial and executive functions. (5) Development of agriculture both by the encouragement of research and dissemination of agricultural knowledge among the people and by state aid to improve agriculture; fostering the co-opera… …ble land legislation, …urpose of preventing exces… …ision of holdings, for the op… …istribution of holdings so as to …e them economic; development of irrigation; conservation of food and fodder supplies in villages as a protection against famine. (6) Encouragement of feeder railways and more road construction; development of Indian ports. (I am in favour of the nationalisation of railways, but this subject is hardly within the purview of the local councils). (7) Promotion of industries in the Presidency by means of various kinds of assistance, especially by the use of Indian capital and Indian enterprise; starting of pioneer state industries, bounties to infant industries which are likely to take root in the country; at the same time taking measures to prevent hardships for those who may be injuriously affected by unrestricted capitalism. (8) Improvement of the conditions of labour; labour organisations; proper housing of the labouring classes; suitable factory legislation; conciliation boards to prevent strikes. (9) Encouragement of temperance with a view to early ultimate prohibition. (This is bound to extinguish ultimately the present big excise revenue, but I shall be prepared to substitute other kinds of taxation to make up for this loss, taking care first to effect every economy in public expenditure.) (10) Living wage to all public servants, and if economies are to be undertaken, to make them at the top rather than at the bottom. (11) Raising the status of the backward and depressed classes by providing them with special educational facilities and inducements; releasing them from all civic disabilities and ensuring that no new hereditary privileges are created and the existing ones are gradually eliminated; for some time until the present inequalities are remedied, to give them some preference in recruitment for Government services consistently with efficiency of administration. (12) Conciliation boards for religious disputes; arbitration courts; legislation for the proper use of religious endowments. (13) Sympathetic administration of the forest department; reafforestation development of the wealth of the Presidency stored up in its forests; forest industries; entrusting the management of village forests and grazing lands to the village panchayats. (14) Social legislation whenever it is necessary to bring the state of the law into conformity with modern ideas, the present Hindu Law not having undergone any material changes for over a thousand years. (15) Legislation for the suppression of able-bodied beggars and the provision of homes for the old, the infirm and the defective. (16) Granting to women all civic rights on the same terms as to men; this would give them the right to vote for, and be elected on all councils and public bodies; legislation necessary to give women the right to hold property, etc. (17) Medical relief; investigation of the possibilities of indigenous systems of medicine. (18) Taxation to be so regulated as to fall mainly on the rich and the well-to-do.

This is a large programme and not possible for one man to carry out. But I shall support all measures brought forward by other members of the Council for this purpose, besides doing what I can myself. Of course it will take a long time to carry it out completely. But if I am elected I shall be willing to be judged at the next election by my attitude on all these questions and the work I shall have been able to do.

The Councils elected under the new Reform Act have a great responsibility before them. The Act is now on the statute book and the new Councils are not called upon to pronounce a judgment on their character. No doubt the Act does not go as far as it could well have gone; still it cannot be gainsaid that it marks a substantial advance. But along with efforts to get the Act improved when suitable political conditions arise, it is the duty of all educated Indians to see that such fresh privileges as we have got under the Act are utilised to the utmost to better the condition of the people and to show to the next Commission when appointed ten years hence that the advance so far made has been fruitful of general prosperity and well-being. One may not like the idea of being judged by a Commission, but that under the statute is at least one of the means of further progress; and it would argue great shortsightedness in politics to refuse to use the means opened to us even when our full demands are not satisfied. For my part I shall try my utmost to make the Act a success by working whole-heartedly to make the best possible use of it even under such limitations as it imposes.

The University seat is *par excellence* the seat of the intellectual aristocracy of the Presidency, and I have therefore taken the liberty to appeal to your judgment on public questions. I do not come before you as altogether a new man; a part of my life's work is before you. If you think that this as well as the few explanations of my views that I have given above are sufficient to qualify me to be your representative, I shall feel highly honoured.

PASSAGE PROBLEM.

LORD INCHCAPE'S ASSURANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Lord Inchcape writing to Mr. Morgan, President European Association on the question of passages from India to Europe says. "You may take it from me that we are fully alive to the urgency of the matter and that it has engaged my constant personal attention. Our agents in India are giving all possible attention in so far as lies in their power to granting priority to those proceeding on account of ill health, urgent business etc. But, as you are aware, we have not had complete control of berthing arrangements. The passage question is not confined to India only, but we have also had urgent requests from China, the Straits and Australia. The shortage of accommodation is, of course, due to losses by enemy action (which has affected all lines and which will take considerable time to replace and by the employment of many of our larger vessels as troopships, hospitalships etc.). The latter are now being returned to us by Government and are shortly to be able to have a programme of sailings considerably in advance of what we have recently been able to arrange.

POPULAR ASSEMBLY INSTITUTED AT LIMBDI.

TRANSFERRED OF ADMINISTRATION OF SOME SUBJECTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, July 9.

In celebration of the birthday of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, a darbar was held in the Darbargadh at 10 a.m. yesterday attended by the Sardars, officers and representatives of the people of all classes. An important announcement was made on this occasion about the establishment of a Rajya Sabha with the object of giving a share to the people in the administration of the State. The Rajya Sabha is to consist of fifteen members with a non-official majority. The privileges of the Rajya Sabha include the right of interpellations and the power of legislation in the transferred subjects of public utility. The control of the educational, medical and municipal departments is kept entirely in the hands of the Rajya Sabha. A fixed proportion of the State revenue will be handed over to the Rajya Sabha for the efficient management of these departments.

A Committee has been apointed to frame election and other rules in this connection and the Committee has to report by the 1st of August, so that the first meeting of the Rajya Sabha will be held on the next Dussera day. This is the first instance of a Kathiawad State when powers of administration and legislation have been transferred to a popular assembly, the majority of whose members consists of elected and nominated non-officials.

The Thakore Saheb has expressed his earnest hope that the people of Limbdi will rise equal to the occasion and by successful working of the Rajya Sabha justify the trust reposed in them and prove their fitness for further trust and responsibilities in the future.

Other concessions and honours announced on the occasion include the grant of a substantial increase in the pay of the state servants of all grades; the exemption from custom duties of raw materials imported for indigeneous industries of spinning, soap-making and dyeing, generous alterations in the rules of intestate succession, remission of debt owed to the state by merchants and others, donations to charitable institutions and return of all customary Nazrana paid on ceremonial occasions.

"SUKESHI" FOUNDERING ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

At the Port Office to-day, the Marine Court of Enquiry resumed enquiry into the circumstances attending the foundering of the Calcutta Steam Navigation steamer Sukeshi on 10th May last. Akbar Meah, the Serang of Sukeshi examined said that he and the crew did their utmost to save the steamer. He denied the allegations against him that he tried to escape by means of a life boat before the passengers could escape. The enquiry is proceeding.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, the Commissioners considered the recommendations of the Joint Conference of the Corporation and the improvement Trust regarding the supply of gas, water and drains in roads constructed by the Improvement Trust, and decided that the cost of the drainage should be met by two bodies in equal proportion and that electric lighting should be adopted in the new scheme. As for water supply there would be no change. (A. P.).

FOOTBALL AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

In the Indian Football Association Challenge shield competition, there was only one match played to-day on the Calcutta ground between the Rangers and the Town clubs, two local clubs. Owing to heavy rain the turf was in a slippery condition and with the greasy ball scientific play was impossible. There was a good contest which ended in a win for the Town Club by one goal to nil.

CENSUS.

Those who want separate columns for sub-castes and sub-religions in the census reports should apply to the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, Poona.

(Continued from column 6.)

between the 22nd of February, 1920, and the first week of March, 1920, which caused a change in the attitude of the district authorities towards its Society. The Society had earned recognition in the annual reports of the Education Department, which could not have taken place, without the knowledge and against the wishes of the district authorities. The Society had received the highest praise from the Education Member of the Government of India and the Educational Commissioner of the Government of India. The latter had gone out of his way to give them not only a certificate, but a donation of Rs. 500 also. Yet within a few days of all this, the district authorities in Umballa charged their attitude and became hostile. Here the question arises: why? The only answer we can possibly think of is that Col. O'Brien put down his veto. This is surely a lesson in co-operation. There is a second chapter in the story, which we reserve for the next article. We commend this to the attention of those who talk of co-operation with Government.—The "Tribune."

A STUDY IN CO-OPERATION.

BY LALA LAJPAT RAI

In 1917 a few public-spirited people belonging to Rupar Tehsil, District Ambala, organised an association, which they named the Primary Education Promoting Society, Ambala. Their object was to illustrate by practical work how feasible and practical it was to diffuse primary education in the Punjab, even on a voluntary basis at a comparatively low cost, and thus to prepare the ground for the eventual introduction of compulsory primary education. For experimental purposes they divided the Tehsil into 6 circles, one of these circles they called the Morinda Circle. In this circle, there existed only 7 District Board Primary Schools with an average attendance of about 25 per cent. of the school going age children. Within a period of one year, the primary Education Promoting Society succeeded in opening 16 new primary schools, thus raising the attedance of school-going population from 25 to 50 per cents. This work attracted the attention of the education authorities and the report on Indian Education for 1917-18, noticed this effort in the following way:—

P. S.—A matter which is deserving of mention is the formation in the Punjab of a Society called the Rupar Primary School Association consisting of a small body of public-spirited gentlemen who have prepared a regular scheme for the multiplication of village schools in the Rupar Teshil of the Ambala District.

They have already opened 10 schools and are prepared to hand the schools over to the management of the board when they are properly established. As the Director states, this useful pioneer movement deserves, to find imitators in other backward localities.

Similar praise was bestowed on the work of the Society in the report of 1918 1919. On 14th February, 1920, the Hon. Mr H. Sharp, the Education Commissioner to the Government of India, remarked that Mr. Sharma (the Secretary of the Society) and his co-adjutors seemed to be doing the most excellent work in the Ropar Tehsil. As a mark of appreciation of their work I am giving them Rs. 500 from a fund at my disposal for specially deserving educational objects." Two days before this the Hon. the Education Member of the Government of India had given them a certificate of commendation. So far everything went on very well. On the 22nd February, 1920, the Managers of the School addressed a letter to the District Inspector of Schools, Ambala, the Secretary, District Board, Ambala and the Tehsildar of Ropar, in which they promulgated a scheme for furthering their work and offered certain prizes to be given to teachers, Patwaris, Lumbardars, Chowkidars and others, who might help them in getting boys of schools going age admitted into their schools. The object was to get all those boys into schools, who were not already enrolled in any existing school Government or private. This letter gave a list of District Board Schools established by the Society and the new schools which the Society proposed to establish in 1920. For the propose adjudging these prizes, the Society proposed the formation of a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

(1) District Inspector of Schools, Umballa District or Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Ropar. (2) Tahsildar or Naib-Tahsildar of Ropar. (3) Zaildar of Kauli (?) (4) Zaildar of Morranda (5) Secretary, Primary Education Promoting Society and two representatives of that Society.

Surely this was a very fair and candid proposal by which they laid the whole of the scheme before the authorities, inviting their co-operation and practically giving the official representatives a final voice in the matter by reserving for them four seats on a Committee of seven. By the time this letter reached the Head Masters of the District something happened, which completely changed the attitude of the officials towards the scheme. We do not know what happened, but are told that Colonel OBrien of Gujranwalla fame was at that time the Deputy Commissioner at Umballa. The District Inspector of Schools, who had so far presumably been reporting the work of the Society very favourably, suddenly performed a volte-face and on the 20th of March recorded the following observations addressed to the Secretary, District Board:—

"I received two copies of this letter direct from Pandit Ganga Ram Sharma, but I returned them in fact with a remark that I did not like to associate myself with his work. . . . . further I refused myself to be a member of the committee for awarding rewards. In fact I have very little (?) faith in the stability or (?) attitude of the committee."

Upon this the Secretary of the District Board wrote "Submitted to S. D. O. The Tehsildar and the Zaildars should also diesociate. Ganga Ram Sharma, as Secretary of the Association, has managed to associate the Zaildars with his work. If approved by you, they may be spoken to." This was dated 22nd March, 1920. On the first April the S. D. O. addressed an order to the Tehsildar to the effect: "This association is not recognised by Government and Tehsildars and Zaildars should not recognize it." In obedience to this order, the Tehsildar issued an order to the effect that the Zaildars and the Patwaris should take no interest in the schools opened by Ganga Ram and that there was no need of helping him or accepting the membership of the Committee. On the 8th of April, the S. D. O addressed another order to the Tehsildar, the Zaildars, the Kanungos, the Lumbardars, the Patwaris and other respectable persons, exhorting them to have nothing to do with schools, opened by private persons and to oppose such schools, so that the Government Schools might not be harmed. In the meantime, Col. O'Brien had left the District and Mr. R. B. Whitehead had taken charge in his place.

Now, we want to know what happened

(Continued in column 5.)

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WHITE TERROR IN HUNGARY.

BRITISH LABOUR REPORT.

CALL FOR INTERVENTION.

The Labour party issued in mail week long report made by the delegation appointed by the Trade Unions Congress to inquire into the conditions in Hungary.

It will be recalled that Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. C. W. Bowerman, acting for the Trade Unions Congress, despatched long telegrams protesting against the persecution of the working classes in Hungary. The Hungarian Prime Minister denied the charges and invited a delegation to visit Hungary to make inquires on the spot. The invitation was accepted; and Colonel Wedgwood, M.P., Mr. F. W. Jowett, Mr. W. Harris, Mr Stuart Burning, and Mr. Williams were appointed to make the inquiry. The report is now issued in a statement of what they saw and of what their conclusions are. It should be noted that as a result of these revelations Labour in Europe has declared a blockade of Hungary.

conclusions.

Defining "terror" as a system by which the Government de facto, no matter how it may have been formed, suppresses all opposition to its policy by undue restriction of personal and collective rights, by the imprisonment or forced exiled of its opponents, by the execution of persons for politicial offences, and by conniving at, or taking no effectual steps to prevent persecution and terror, the delegation report that, on the evidence supplied to them, they believe there is a "terror" in Hungary, that the Hungarian Government is unable to control it, and that many of its own acts are of so rigorous a character as to merit the name of "terror."

"We are at a loss," add the delegation, "to understand the statement of the British High Commissioner on February 21, that 'while there are, no doubt, ill deeds done, there is nothing in the nature of a terror.'"

The delegation give in support of their conclusions a mass of evidence and give gruesome details of a large number of atrocities investigated.

RIGHT TO STRIKE ABOLISHED.

Giving their reasons for their conclusions, the delegation state that the Hungarian Government admits a rigorous censorship of newspapers, and admits also that the trad unions formed under the Karolyi Government have been suppressed, and that for the present the right of workmen to strike has been taken away. Trade unions existing before the Karolyi Government are allowed, with restrictions, to continue, the reason given for the suppression of the others being that they were illegal.

It is admitted also that over 27,000 informations have been laid against alleged Communists, and that over 6,000 persons are imprisoned, excluding those interned or in military prisons. The delegation's own estimate is that, taking the three classes together, there are at least 12,000 persons detained or imprisoned. Many of these have been in prison awaiting trial for months and the prisons are so overcrowded that one governor had 350 prisoners in a building intended for only 50. Another admission was that there are a large number of exiles in Vienna and that 39 Communists have been executed since last December.

A SYSTEM OF ESPIONAGE.

"We saw," continues the report, "an order which empowers the landlord of a tenement building to appoint two tenants to watch and report the doings of the other tenants. Among the questions to be answered are:—What papers are read? Does the watched person attend meetings? Does he appear to have much money, and, if so, from what source?"

The report proceeds to state that a certain officer conveyed four Hungarians from Austria to Hungary, where they were killed That officer, now in prison, said he acted under the orders of the Hungarian authorities. In two other well-substantiated cases of kidnapping no trace could be found of the victims. It was admitted that on April 28 13, men were taken by the military from the prison at Szolnok and killed at Abonyi. But despite this admission people with knowledge of the affair declined to speak, and the delegation came to the conclusion that they kept silence because of fear. Some of the prisoners at Hajmasker, the internment camp, were brutally treated for complaining.

After the statement (quoted above) that there is a "Terror" in Hungary, the report proceeds that in endeavouring to fix responsibility for that "Terror" it is necessary to remember that the country has passed through five years of war and several revolutions and counter-revolutions. Members of the Govern ment expressed fears of a Communist rising. and there is also the party of the "Awakening Hungarians," said to number over a million. It was strongly opposed to the signing of the Peace Treaty, and violently anti-Semite. It is also said to be monarchial. A quoted document issued by this party is a violent attack on the Jews

THE "TERROR'S" ORIGIN.

Quoting reasons given to them for conditions in Hungary, such as the harsh terms of the Peace Treaty and plundering by the Rumanians, the delegation say that none of the excuses given justified what was going on in Hungary. Ministers assured them that outrages were becoming fewer, and that the Government was getting control of the situation. "We are not satisfied that this is actually the case," is the delegation's comment.

In the opinion of the delegation the 'Terror' is not anti-Semite in its origin, but anti Communistic, and they do not think that either the Governor or the Government is strong enough, by themselves, to put matters right. "We do not," adds the report, "accuse them of complicity in the outrages, although it is astounding to us that the Governor should profess admiration for officers against whom terrible charges are made, and should brush aside any suggestion for an inquiry."

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

The report concludes:—

"The Supreme Council has a special duty to the Hungarian people as well as a sufficient justification for intervening in the internal affairs of Hungary. The Supreme Council is responsible for the refusal to allow a Hapsburg King in Hungary and for the recognition of Admiral Horthy as Governor. Sir George Clerk, as representing the Supreme Council, was responsible for the formation of the Coalition Huszar Government. He induced the Socialists to join it, but finding the terms agreed to with Sir George Clerk were being violated, the Socialists who had joined the Government were compelled to resign.

"But the British Government are more particularly responsible for the condition of the people of Hungary, because it was Mr Thomas Cunningham who drew up with Herr Boehm, towards the end of last July, the terms of surrender of the Commune. There were eight points agreed to. Under the first point the Government of Kun was to resign. Under the seventh all political persecutions, from either the Right or Left, were to be immediately stopped.

"The Communists carried out their part of the bargain. We think that the British Government is bound to honour the bargain of their representative and to take immediate steps to stop persecution."

MURDER BY A BOY OF 16.

SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Last week, in the Court of Mr. Taleyarkhan Sessions Judge Thana, Dinnanath Soonderji a Hindu lad, of about 16 years, was sentenced to transportation for life, the learned judge having concerned with the Jury's unanimous verdict of guilty of murder.

The details of the case are:—

Dinnanath lived with his father Soonderji at Chembur near Ghatkopar. Soonderji's brother Gajanan also lived with them. Each of the brother's had a boy to work as a cowherd. One was called Sadya and the other Bhatu. On the 28th April the two cowherds took their respective cattle out to the fields, going in different directions. At a certain spot the accused fell upon the boy Sadya with a bill hook of the *Koita* type inflicting moral gashes on his head face and neck of hich he died. The accused suspecting the other boy Bhatu had seen him do the deed planned to despatch him also as a safeguard against leakage of the Fatal secret. So the accused coaxed Bhatu to go with him to a garden where they would have *cajus* and mangoes to eat. Induced by this tempting bait Bhatu accompanied the accused to the garden. Here there was a well. Accused told Bhatu the water of the well was so transparent that one could clearly see the bottom of the wells. So Bhatu bent over the parapet of the well to see the bottom when the accused quickly caught him by his legs and threw him into the well. He screamed as loud as he could when some persons ran up to the well and rescued him. As soon as he was safely out of the well he related how he had been thrown into it by the accused. To his master also Bhatu said the same thing. This incident began to have an ominous significance when it came to be known that the other boy had not returned home although the darkness of night had set in. A search was made, but there was no trace of Sadya and it was at midday of the next day that the corpse of Sadya was found in a marshy shot. The police was communicated with and accused was arrested. He pointed out in the presence of a punch a stone under, which he had concealed the *Koyata* he had removed from the body of the deceased. Accused also made a confession before a magistrate in which he admitted having committed the murder.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Padhye who defended the accused said his client was an innocent boy against whom the case had been got up by the Police, because the accused's brother had once made a complaint to the D.S.P., Thana, and the Assistant Collector, Bassein Prant, against Mr. Bhendre the Sub-Inspector of Ghatkopar and his colleagues in connection with a breach of trust committed by two wealthy Banias. As a result of the investigation by the D.S.P., Mr. Padhye said the Sub-Inspector was suspended and brought down from the rank of Fouzdar (Sub-Inspector) to that of Jemadar. This degration had taken please only a month before the case. Then the confession made before the magistrate, the pleader went on to say, inadmissible in evidence; it was null as it was procured by an inducement held out by the D.S.P., to the father of the accused when the boy was close by that if he told the truth his sentence would be less severe. The D. S. P. had frankly admitted that such inducement was offered by him. Moreover the confession could not be said to have been made with the object of speaking the truth. For in the confession the accused said that he had murdered the deceased on account of his negligence in minding his father's cattle, it being due to such negligence that some animals were put into the pound. As a matter of fact, continued the pleader, during all the time the deceased had served the accused's father not a single animal of his was ever kept in the pound as shown by the books of the pound. So it was indisputable conducted Mr. Padhye that the confession was false and therefore dangerous to rely upon in such a serious case as the one against the accused. Mr. Padhye having pointed out several other improbabilities asked the jury to take them into their consideration when giving their verdict.

The learned judge having summed up the case the jury retired to deliberate over their verdict, the result being that accused was unanimously found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life as the jury recommended him to mercy on account of his youth.

Mr. Shringarpure, Assistant Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown while Mr. K. A. Padhye, defended the accused.

INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB

In the course of the quinquennial report of the study circle of the Indian Liberal Club Bombay it is stated that the Circle, was started with a view to afford facilities to study the various problems of India and to hold free discussions on the subjects for exchange of views. With these aims before it, the Circle commenced its meetings on the 9th of April, 1920, and since that date it met four times during the period under report. The subject that was discussed on the first day was that of Financial Relations between the Central and Provincial Governments. Accordingly at the next meeting held on the 9th of May the summary of the Meston's Committee's Report as published by the Associated Press of India was read with the help of Mr. C. S. Deole.

Then there was a break in the programme as many of the members were out during the Summer Vacation. At both these meetings the attendance was 12 and 6 only, but all those present showed great interest in the subject. The Circle met again on the 6th of June when Mr. S. H. Jhabwala opened discussion on the same subject of Financial Relations. At the outset he explained the scheme proposed in the Report and expressed his own opinion on the subject. He said that Provincial Autonomy, though not full, has been conferred on the Provinces.

There is every hope that the attendance will gradually increase as the value of this Association comes to be realised by the student population. The Circle owes thanks to all those who contributed to the success of meetings and specially to Messrs. S. Garty and C. S. Deole for their keen interest in the work of the Circle. Members also to thank Mr. B. B. Joshi who promised to bear the expenses that the Press that may be incurred in buying the books for the purpose of the Study Circle.

Members of the District Bar-Association met in a special meeting assembled place recorded their heartfelt sorrow for the sudden death of Mr. J. Mittra, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces and decided to convey their condolences to the members of the family on their sad bereavement.

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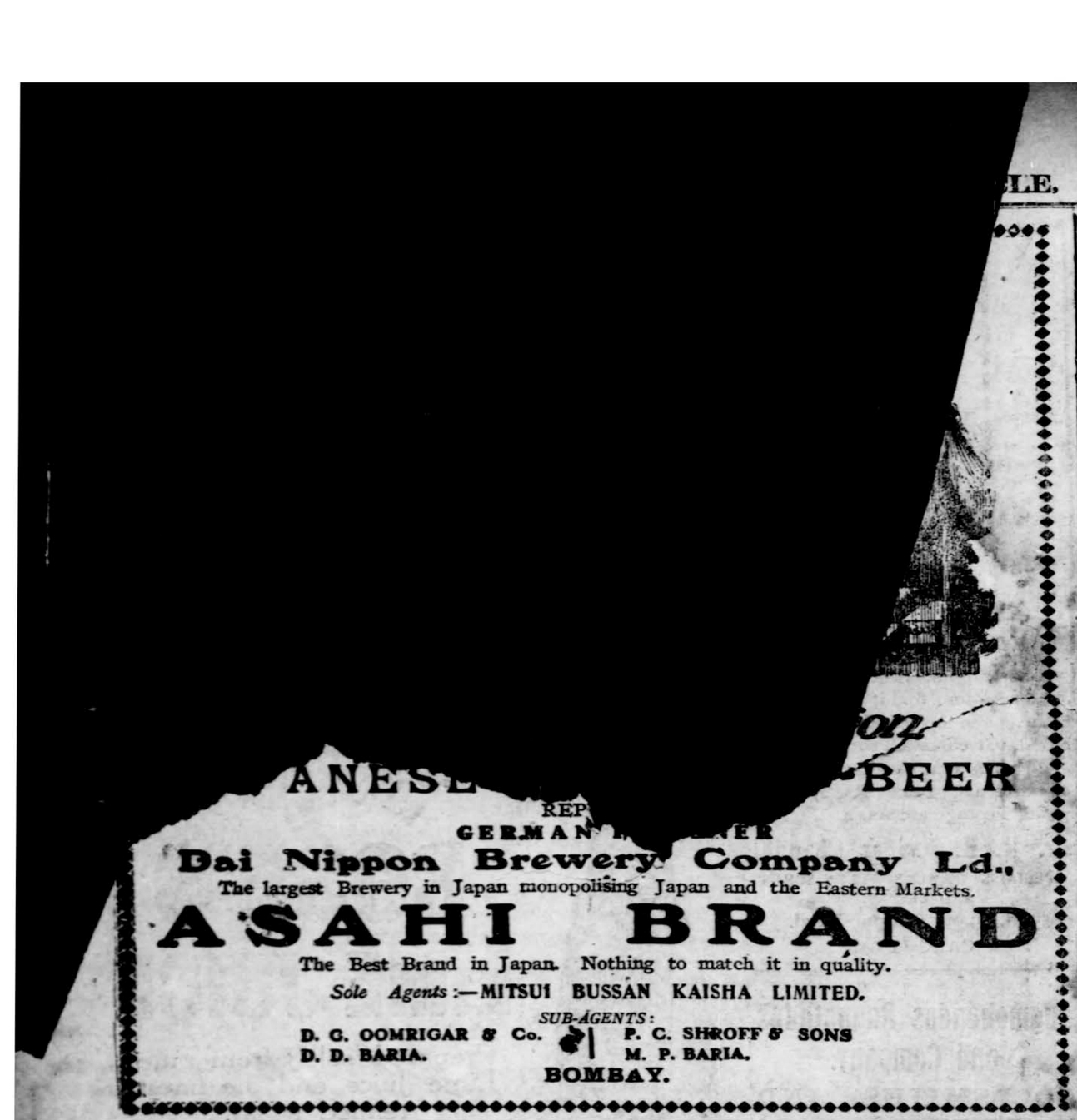

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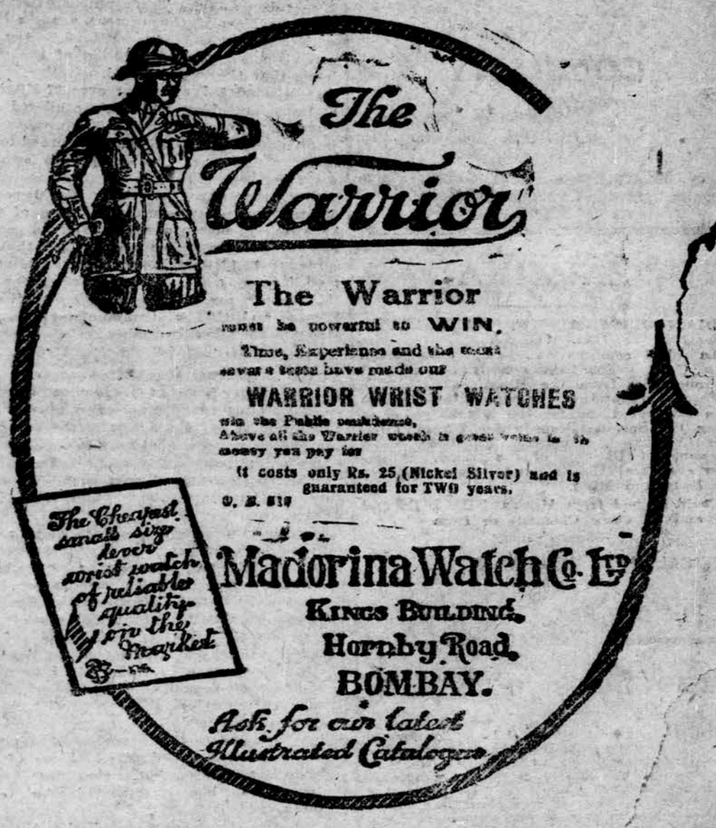
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